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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Bay State Court Reform; Ford Ready to Open Plant; African Clash Near Tobruk

The World's Day—April 12, 1941

New England: Bay State to Probe District Courts

District court abuses to receive attention of Bay State legislators. Page 9.

Massachusetts farmers have defense plan for meeting postwar readjustments. Page 9.

Gloucester fish strike may be avoided as negotiations continue. Page 9.

Strikes: Ford Preparing to Reopen Big Plant

Detroit—The Ford Motor Company prepared to reopen its River Rouge plant after a strike settlement calling for a collective bargaining election. [Page 2.]

Washington—Senator Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, in an open letter to his constituents warned of "drastic" Congressional action unless "unjustified" strikes and "labor racketeering" are stopped, but insisted that labor was unfairly accused in connection with defense strikes.

Pittsburgh—C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee broadened its drive for wage increases to include 100,000 Bethlehem Steel Corporation workers.

New York—The southern soft coal operators broke with the eight-State Appalachian conference which was negotiating for a settlement of the strike in the bituminous coal fields and served notice they would ask the National Defense Labor Mediation Board to consider their plea for a wage differential. [Page 2.]

Detroit—Walter P. Reuther, Director of the General Motors Department of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) said the call for a strike vote in 76 General Motors plants would not include workers in defense industries.

New York—The Defense Labor Mediation Board announced settlement of a dispute between the Seas Shipping Company, and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (C. I. O.) The agreement provided a 50 per cent bonus for crews of ships entering South African waters.

In Africa: Axis and British Engaged Near Tobruk

Berlin (AP)—British North African troops were reported by "informed sources" to have been ousted by German-Italian forces from defense positions they built between Derna and Tobruk. [A British announcement said only that "our troops are in contact with the enemy west of Tobruk."]

Nairobi, Kenya Colony (AP)—A British General Headquarters communiqué said the pursuit of Italians in all sectors of Ethiopia was being pushed relentlessly and that more prisoners and stores were being captured daily.

Rome (AP)—It was officially announced that one of the British generals captured in North Africa by Axis forces is Maj. Gen. Carton Dewiart, who commanded British troops in Central Norway a year ago.

Air and Sea: Germans Claim Heavy Shipping Toll

Berlin (AP)—The German Air Force sank 27,000 tons and heavily damaged 33,000 tons of enemy shipping near England and Greece Thursday night and Friday, it was authoritatively reported. The toll included sinking of four ships totaling 14,000 tons from a convoy off Southwest England. A 10,000-ton vessel was reported in sinking condition.

Berlin (AP)—Nazi bombers concentrated heavy night attacks on Portsmouth and other unidentified central and southern English cities last night, the Germans reported today. Armament plants and port facilities along the Bristol Channel were effectively bombed, it was said. Portsmouth suffered hits by bombs of the heaviest caliber, it was added.

London (AP)—Three German raiders were shot down last night over England, bringing to 41 the number destroyed by night fighters and antiaircraft guns since April 7, an authoritative source said.

London (AP)—Reuters reported from Athens an official announcement that the Greek hospital ship Attiki had been bombed and sunk by "enemy" planes.

Washington: Hoover Silent on Defense Inquiry

J. Edgar Hoover declined to testify at a House investigation of defense production, saying that a disclosure of information would be "fatal" to the usefulness of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

W. Averell Harriman, who was sent to London as "expediter" of American aid to Britain, has been given the rank of Minister.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies proposed that a "Pacific leak" in the blockade of the Axis be stopped by denying marine insurance and other facilities to neutral shipowners supplying Germany and Italy directly or indirectly.

Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution arrived here 4,000 strong this week end for their 50th "Continental Congress." [Page 6.]

Men in the News: Winant Lauds Bristol's Courage

United States Ambassador John G. Winant, visiting bombed Bristol, declared: "The courage and fortitude of the wounded and other victims of the raid is the most remarkable thing I ever have seen."

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Air Corps, left Lisbon by plane for England a few hours after he had arrived in Lisbon from New York by Clipper.

Dr. James Conant, President of Harvard University, arrived in Lisbon en route to the United States. Dr. Conant has been in England to collect scientific information to help guide American defense work.

Dr. Eelco N. van Kleffens, Prime Minister of the Netherlands Government in London, and Charles J. I. M. Welter, Minister for the Colony, arrived in Batavia from Manila, where they had participated in informal discussions with British and United States officials.

Balkans: Major Battle Near the Monastir Gap

On the Greek-Yugoslav front a major battle between the British-Greek allies and the Germans was reported in the Phlorina area, 16 miles south of the Bitolj (Monastir) Gap. [Page 1.]

German and Italian forces have affected a junction through the waist of Yugoslavia, separating the Yugoslav forces in the north from the Greeks and British in the South.

Greek prisoners in Eastern Greece, cut off by the German capture of Salonika, were claimed at Athens to be far fewer than the 80,000 claimed by Berlin.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Hotel Industry Tested By Own Convention

It should be a good convention.

Those efficient fellows who arrange conventions for other people are planning one for themselves.

It will be the convention of the National Hotel Sales Managers Association and will be held in Boston May 12 to 14. One of the chief items of business will be a group discussion of "all phases of convention planning as related to the hotel industry."

Pan-American Day to Stress Unity Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Strengthened by the recognition of a common danger as well as a common cause, the 21 Pan American republics will celebrate Pan-American Day on April 14 with new evidence of a deepening hemispheric solidarity.

From Cape Horn to the Canadian border Monday's ceremonies will combine gratitude for a Pan America free of war and a determination to preserve both the territorial and the political freedom of the New World.

This year's celebration will be the tenth since Pan-American Day was officially instituted throughout the 21 republics, and it will also mark the fifty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Pan American Union. Reports received at Pan American Union headquarters here indicate that this year's celebration will be the most significant to date with schools, colleges, commercial associations, service groups, and study clubs participating in increasing numbers.

Western World Awakened

In speaking of the observance of Pan-American Day and the added significance it will have this year, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, said, "events of the last few years, especially the meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics at Panama and Havana, have given evidence of the increasing unity of purpose and policy of these nations. The tragic events that are taking place in Europe have had far-reaching repercussions throughout the Americas.

"The entire western world is now fully aware of the menace these events involve for the institutions and the way of life of the American republics. A new spirit which means much to the present and to the future of this hemisphere. For all these reasons the celebration of Pan-American Day in 1941 acquires far-reaching significance. It means that today the nations of the Americas have become the guardians of western civilization, responsi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Japan's Policy Held Major Bar To Asian Peace

Chinese leaders agree war can cease when Tokyo withdraws its invading army.

'Inside the War'
Thirty-fifth of a Series

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States.

Japan and China have been engaged in active and continuous hostilities since the summer of 1937. This leaves out of account various previous clashes, of which the most notable were Japan's occupation of Manchuria in the autumn of 1931, followed by the first "Shanghai" war of early 1932.

It might accordingly be presumed by the unthinking that behind such an imposing record of armed difference of opinion there must lie a tremendously complicated set of grievances—grievances setting up an almost unsurmountable barrier to peace.

Yet from the standpoint of sheer common sense, a commodity admittedly hard to find in any international arena of the present day, there is no good reason standing in the way of peace between these two belligerents tomorrow.

But—and this must be said immediately—a common sense peace leaves out of consideration the factor of human selfishness, manifest in the Far East, as elsewhere, from apple-stealing to the theft of whole continents.

What China's Leaders Say

I have made three visits to Chungking and one to Hankow during the war period wherein these cities have served as China's wartime capital. From every Chinese leader I can recall having interviewed, all the way from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek down and with special reference to such responsible men as Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui and former Foreign Minister (now Szechwan Provincial Governor) Chang Chun, I have had one statement as to when and how the war could end. In effect, this ran:

"Fighting can stop when Japan ceases to attack and takes her troops out of China. This, and this alone, can be the first requisite to peace."

During this same period I have visited Tokyo approximately half a dozen times, also visiting such areas of Japanese influence as North China and Manchuria, while maintaining headquarters in Shanghai and making one call on Nanking. No such clear statement of purpose or prerequisite to peace has anywhere been available. I have obtained a great many statements, virtually all vague and mostly in conflict with one another. At the same time there have been many public pronouncements hav-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Major Battle On in Greece; Berlin Claims Serb Collapse; Nazi-Italian Armies Join

Yugoslav King reported in Greece — Turkish press files plea for aid with Russia.

Saturday, April 12 (AP)

Allied and German Armies were engaged today in a major struggle in the Phlorina area of Greece, 16 miles south of the Bitolj (Monastir) Gap, the British radio reported, while in northern Yugoslavia Nazi units, according to the German High Command, were advancing from several directions on Belgrade.

Details of the battle in the rugged Greek mountains were lacking. The Germans asserted that Yugoslav resistance in Croatia had collapsed and that "the Serbian Northern Army is dissolving."

British bombers were said to have pounded Germans in southern Yugoslavia and northern Greece before the land forces joined battle.

Particularly heavy attacks were reported against the Yugoslav towns of Veles and Prilep and the village of Kilkis, in northern Greece.

Axis Forces Join:

Linking of German and Italian lines in southern Yugoslavia north of Lake Okhrida was announced earlier by the High Command. Radios in Berlin blared the Deutschland hymn and the "England Song" in celebration.

Italian troops driving deeper into southern Yugoslavia occupied Debar and Okhrida, where they joined German forces, the Italian High Command declared.

In the north, the Fascist forces captured Ljubljana, Sashak, and Ziri, the daily war bulletin said.

Debar is 30 miles north of Lake Okhrida, a few miles east of the Albanian-Yugoslav border.

Susak is a few miles east of Fiume, Italy, while Ziri, also just inside the Yugoslav-Italian border, is about 25 miles due west of Ljubljana, in northwestern Yugoslavia.

Nazis in Yugoslavia:

"Yugoslav resistance in Croatia has collapsed under the pressure of the overwhelming and rapid advance of German forces," the German High Command declared, adding that the "Serbian northern army is dissolving."

Varazdin, Yusoslav town on the Hungarian border, has been occupied, the war bulletin said, and a Serb brigade surrendered with its commander to Germans advancing southward from there.

Mountain troops and infantry divisions were reported to have reached the Sava River at several points northwest of Zagreb, the Croat Capital, after fights with Serbs in the pathless Croatian mountains.

Fast Nazi units have advanced to Karlovac in northwestern Yugoslavia by way of Zagreb, the communiqué said. Karlovac is on the railroad some 30 miles southwest of Zagreb.

Peter in Flight?

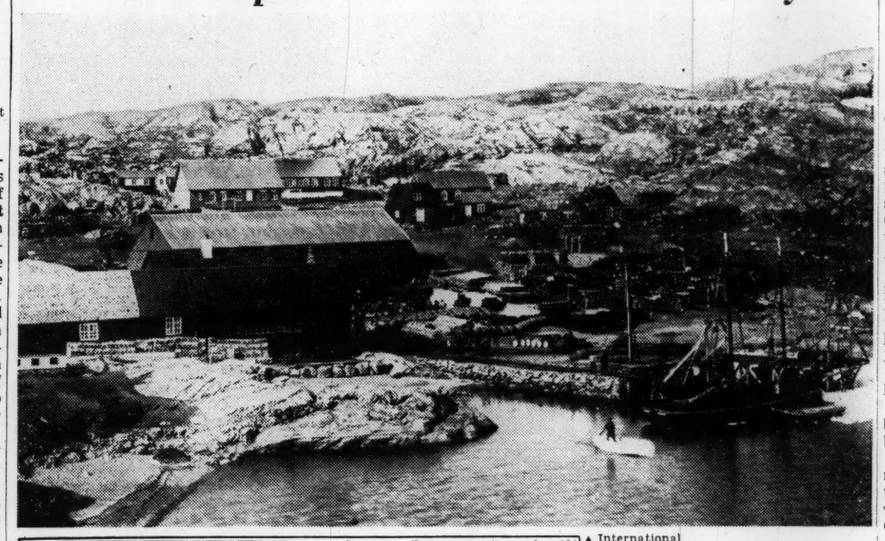
Reports of movements of key Yugoslav officials were watched as a possible indication of the fortunes of the battle. Unconfirmed German radiocasts, heard at Bern, Switzerland, said Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch had left Yugoslavia on a "mission" which presumably was taking him to Moscow.

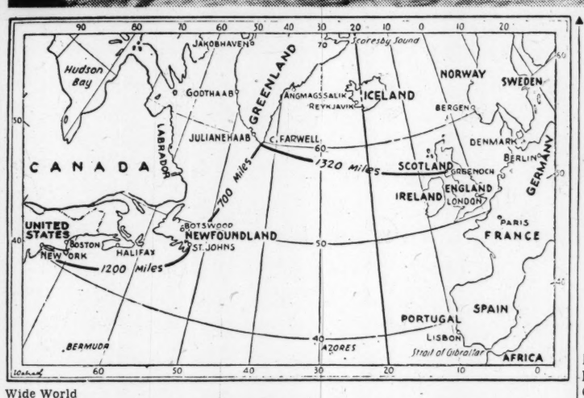
[Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia signed a pact of friendship and

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Croatia: Land of peasants and 'uprisers': Page 4.

New Outpost of American Democracy





Wide World

Greenland's Strategic Position in Atlantic

▲ International

Fishing Colony

View of Umanak on the west coast of Greenland, the world's largest island, which the United States has guaranteed to protect.

Greenland: Its Economic Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Catapulted into the forefront of the present world struggle by the recent American-Danish agreement providing for its protection by the United States, Greenland has a strategic position in the North Atlantic that someday may give it a decisive role in the democratic struggle against totalitarianism. The following survey of the vast predominantly Arctic region was prepared by the Division of International Economy of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

The Danish colony of Greenland is the largest island in the world. With a total of 850,000 square miles it is almost as large as the United States east of the Mississippi. An immense inland ice field, however, covers over 695,000 square miles. The distance from the southernmost part to the northernmost part of the island is about 1,647 miles.

All Fish and Hunt

The population of Greenland is approximately 18,000 of whom some 500 are Danes and the remainder Greenlanders of predominantly Eskimo race. Approximately 25 per cent of the population is concentrated in the Julianehaab district in southwest Greenland, about 6 per cent on the east coast and in the far north, and the remainder along the west coast south of 74 degrees north latitude. A large percentage of the Danes speak English but the great majority of the Greenlanders know only Greenlandic, a dialect of the Eskimo language. The population is almost 100 per cent literate.

Fishing and hunting are the principal and almost the only occupations of most Greenlanders. Food, clothing, and export products, principally codfish and whale and seal blubber, are obtained from the sea. A coal mine on Disko Island in North Greenland produces some 8,000 tons of low grade lignite per year. Sheep raising on a small scale is carried on in the southwest. The most important industry is the mining of cryolite, a mineral used principally as a flux in the manufacture of aluminum although some is consumed by the enamel, glass and ceramics industries.

As a Market

The principal export is cryolite, annual shipments of which for the past three years have averaged in the neighborhood of 50,000 tons with a value of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Other exports which usually total some $500,000 in market value, include whale and seal blubber, dried and salted codfish, hides and furs, and other fish products. Imports, averaging $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 in value include cereals and other food products, textiles, wood and petroleum products, iron and machinery.

United States trade statistics for 1940 show imports from Greenland valued at $1,327,500 and exports valued at $759,500.

Trade in all leading articles of export and import is monopolized by the Government. Under normal conditions all exports (except a portion of the cryolite production) are sent to Denmark and imports are shipped exclusively from that country. However, under present abnormal conditions most of the foreign trade is being carried on with the United States.

Cherry Blossoms and D. A. R. Share Washington Spotlight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Easter, cherry blossoms, the baseball season, and the Daughters of the American Revolution all burst in on Washington this week end.

In a normal year, each event would bring its own quota of visitors strung along through the month of April. But few things are normal in the Nation's capital any more.

The usual tourist influx at "cherry blossom time" is about 200,000. The combination of events this year will top that figure by at least 50,000, local officials predict.

Miss Nancy Alden Strong of Washington is being crowned Cherry Blossom Queen today 'neath boughs that are just beginning to burst into bloom. She will sail to her throne beside the tidal basin in a white barge with the Lincoln Memorial as a backdrop.

"The blooms," said the Office of National Capital Parks, "won't be in their full glory until next Wednesday or Thursday, but they'll make a good showing for the festival."

Hotel and tourist house rooms were at a premium last night, but the Board of Trade Housing Bureau announced it had been able to fill all requests for accommodations thus far. Two weeks ago it sent out a warning through tourist agencies and railroads that visitors should not come to Washington this month unless they know where they are going to sleep.

Unique among the many high school classes visiting the capital is an American Youth Hostel unit from the Roslyn, L. I. High School who went sightseeing here then "biked" to Harpers Ferry, Gettysburg, and Philadelphia.

More than 2,000 Daughters of the American Revolution registering here over the week end for their annual Congress were preceded by winners of a nation-wide D. A. R. "Good Citizenship Pilgrimage."

Simultaneously with Easter-egg rolling at the White House Monday there will be a special party inside the mansion for approximately 150 British child refugees living in the District and in the nearby countryside. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was to have been the children's hostess, but announced yesterday she would fly to California for the wedding of her son James to Miss Romelle Schneider. Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Vice-President, will receive the British children in her place.

President Roosevelt intends to forsake affairs of state for a brief period Monday to throw out the opening ball of the baseball season at Griffith Stadium here.

Fifteen Boston Teachers Drafted

Fifteen Boston teachers already have been drafted for military service and approximately 50 more are eligible for selective service Michael J. Downey, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, told the Legislative Committee on Public Service.

American and British Labor Gain Power

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 12—The present strikes in the United States gravely concern Britain as a possible hindrance to the American effort for maximum war production.

Opinion here, however, interprets them not as a lessening of American determination to fulfill the lend-lease legislation pledges to Britain, but as part of the great socio-industrial struggle proceeding in all highly developed countries today.

Britain also has its labor troubles, though they differ both in issues and intensity from those in the United States. Since the outbreak of war there have been almost no strikes in any big industries, certainly none which seriously threatened war production.

Early in the war Labor leaders voluntarily abandoned the strike alternative, and later legislation has made strikes and lockouts offenses against the national interest.

Claims for increased wages have been among the chief problems brought before British arbitration boards. These have included appeals by such large organizations as the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and the National Union of Railwaymen, and have been amicably settled.

Dispute Act Criticized

There is, however, one matter it must be stated upon which the British labor movement is far from satisfied. The Trade Union Congress strongly resents the Trades Dispute Act of 1927 and since the outbreak of the war has unsuccessfully sought its repeal.

That legislation aimed at preventing a repetition of the General Strike of 1926 which was the T. U. C.'s attempt to force the Government to yield to the will of organized labor. The T. U. C., which would today probably admit abandonment of this revolutionary doctrine, resents, according to some of its leaders, the implications even more than the actual powers of this law. But it is unimaginable that such an issue could lead to conflict between organized Labor and the Government in the present conflict.

Appreciation of the situation here depends upon realizing that the British Labor movement has been far more conciliatory, especially since its representatives entered the Churchill Government on May 10, 1940. Trade Unionism saw in Adolf Hitler a deadly enemy and no section of the community was more strongly opposed to the Chamberlain so-called "appeasement" policy nor since has urged more resolute action for a decisive victory.

Britain is the battlefield for democracy and the United States the arsenal, the former actually in the fighting zone but the latter 3,000 miles away. Under such con-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Hillman Tells Growth In Defense Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 12

Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, told his press conference yesterday that defense labor relations are the most satisfactory they have ever been. He spoke just after receiving news of the settlement of the Ford strike.

He said that fewer than 7,000 men were idle today in defense industries as a result of strikes, and reported that 88 per cent of the workers employed in 36 aircraft plants were working six days a week on defense and aid-to-Britain orders. Two plants employing one third of the aircraft industry's workers, he said, were on a seven-day week and three fourths of the plants were on a three-shift basis.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Labor in the United States is achieving new and far-reaching power.

It is industrial power. It is political power. Eight years of the New Deal have brought labor influence to the top in America. The war emergency is disclosing labor's influence in a variety of ways.

Were it not for the war itself, the emerging role of labor would be self-evidently the most significant development in the Nation today. But behind the crystallization of collective bargaining, behind strikes and stoppages, behind Murray-Roosevelt consultation at the White House and Knudsen-Hillman collaboration at the Office of Production Management, labor's long range is becoming increasingly apparent.

That objective is a larger voice in the direction of industrial management. That objective is a share in the responsibilities of management.

Prominent labor spokesmen in the United States, as well as in Great Britain, are taking the position that the war has demonstrated the necessity for fundamental readjustment in the economic system and that a decisive victory cannot be won by the democracies without substantial economic changes.

Participation in Management

Recurring proposals and statements from Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Walter P. Reuther, director of the General Motors Department of the United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O., point particularly to labor's hopes for greater participation in the management of productive operations.

Union leaders affirm that the purpose of labor in pressing that objective is three-fold, that labor seeks to attain:

1. A larger share of the im-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

The Free Way

By Paul Shipman Andrews

Dean, College of Law, Syracuse University

Once again the question is asked of us, wordlessly, soundlessly — the question that someone asked two thousand years ago: "Who is thy neighbor?"

Once again in peace, we pray, in war if we must, the nation is to be tested to see whether it is worthy to keep inviolate the free way of life for which our fathers struggled and endured.

To that challenge, who doubts America's reply!

At the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, June 20, 1940

"America: Slave or Free?" Thirty-fifth article: Page 3

The Week in Focus: Nazis Divide Greece, Yugoslavia; American Aid Speeded

British on 'Olympus Line'; U. S. Repeals Red Sea Ban

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Onrushing Nazis in the Balkans rolled up quick successes this week in their spring offensive, but ultimate victory in the Balkan and Middle East campaign was yet far from their grasp, as Greeks, Yugoslavs, and British fought in stubborn defense.

American aid for democracy's cause increased in the form of (1) transfer of 10 Coast Guard cutters for sub-chasing, (2) assumption of protection over Greenland, to which American goods may be convoyed, (3) a Presidential request to Congress to buy the seized Danish merchantmen, for the service of Britain, (4) and repeal of the neutrality restrictions against American trade via the Red Sea route to supply the Balkan front.

The Nazi Army and Luftwaffe, driving with a power reminiscent of the Poland, Norway, and Flanders campaigns, sliced to the Aegean Sea, taking Salonika and isolating the Grecian pan-handle to the east.

A westward wedge to join with the bolstered Italians in Albania was claimed, while the three chief cities of the Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs were captured, being comparatively close to the enemy border.

The valiant Slavs, whose undeclared repudiation of Axis membership had signaled the Balkan resistance, had indicated before the April 6 attack that they would be forced to yield much of their flat northlands, hoping only to defend as much as third of their country in the mountainous south.

While following this pattern of retreat, the Serb Army struck into Albania and hoped to regain contact with their Allies in the Greek Peninsula proper. While Croat regiments fought in the South, Berlin announced a new puppet state, Croatia, in the North.

Athens stubbornly refused to concede that resistance in Thrace was gone, in the face of Berlin's claims of thousands of captives. Adherents of democracy throughout the world were inspired by reports that the outnumbered and inferior-equipped Greeks were defending remaining strategic forts "to the last man."

In the first week of the campaign, Britain's chief contribution was its RAF, hammering Nazi bases and attempting to stem the tide of dive-bombers in the drive south. Britain had apparently learned a lesson from the Battle of Flanders, and had refused to over-extend its B. E. F. Rather than aid in the defense of exposed Salonika and eastern Thrace, British land troops entrenched themselves across the peninsula, along an "Olympus Line," with which they hoped to maintain at least a toe-hold on the continent until greater aid materialized for land invasion.

Libya-Egypt Front Active

A major battle on the Libya-Egypt front was forecast by British reports of reinforcements being sent up to stem the German-Italian thrust which had already pushed the British defenders almost out of Libya. Britain had thinned its North African force after defeating the Graziani Army in order to bolster the Balkan front; now a reservoir of troops was created by the closing of the campaign in East Africa, where Massawa, main Eritrean seaport, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital, had fallen.

Germany's mechanized troops had revived the threat against the Suez in rolling back the British, capturing as many as 2,000 troops and three top generals. Regarding the retreat as a maneuver for position, Britain still interpreted its North African campaign as mainly successful so far, because of the destruction of the Graziani Army almost on the scale of the September raids on London. The RAF again pounded Kiel, a major naval base, hoping to disrupt submarine attacks before the U-boats could put to sea.

Turkey remained neutral. Partial evacuation of Istanbul was ordered, with the British apparently agreeing that Turkey should exert its entire energy in building up a defense for the strategic Dardanelles, rather than invite a major German drive by declaring war.

Moscow, which had announced a non-aggression pact with brave Yugoslavia the day before the Nazi attack, affirmed that the Soviet and the Slav nation had a mutual interest in maintaining peace; not only did Josef Stalin see the attack as a Balkan grab, but also as a strike at his rich Ukraine, and oilfields beyond. Whether he would lend anything more than his moral support was unclear.

Nor did Herr Hitler forget his other front, in the Battle of Britain. Coventry, with Birmingham, was again "coventrized," but not so severely as the first, said London. Berlin felt heavy retaliation.

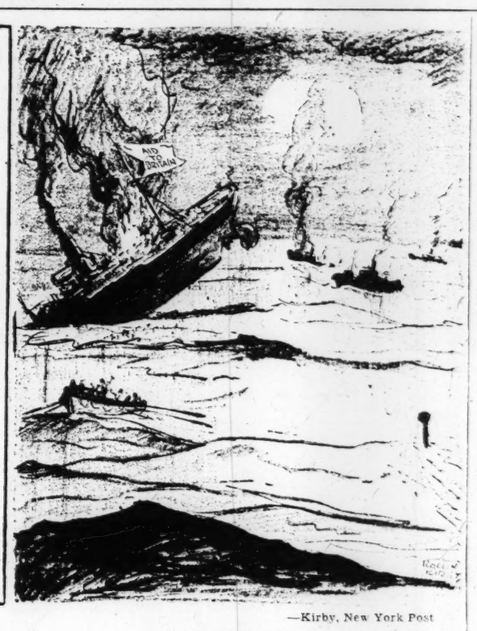
—Page, Louisville Courier-Journal

No Time for It

READ ME SOME NEWS ABOUT AMERICAN STRIKES
BAD NEWS FROM AFRICA
BAD NEWS FROM ALBANIA
BAD NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA
BAD NEWS FROM TURKEY

—Thomas Detroit News

Some Cheerful News for Adolf



—Kirby, New York Post

Unconvoyed

American Production Geared Up

More than ever before, American aid is admitted to be a decisive element in a British victory. With defense stoppages abating under pressure of events, production on all fronts was stepped up, but whether enough would reach Britain's front in time was a major question. Mr. Churchill appealed for "that prodigy of output" of American production that took place in the last war.

In answer, greater attention was being given to ship building, some observers considering merchantmen more important to Britain than some territory, on the theory that Britain might be able to win without the Balkans or Singapore, but that it could hardly hope to win without replacements of vessels sunk by the Nazi blockade.

Emory S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, in a radio speech pointed to convoying as inevitable if the aid-to-Britain policy is to be intelligently pursued. He also called for ship production "twice as great" as ever before in history, including that "prodigy" era spoken of by Mr. Churchill.

Mercantile ship building is proceeding at a rate to launch 4,000,000 tons annually in 1942, a phenomenal achievement for a nation without serious ship production for more than 20 years. Experts estimated that 400,000 ship builders would be necessary to produce the two-ocean Navy, the 50-freighters-a-year quota of the Commission, the 60 freighters ordered by Britain, and the 200 "ugly ducklings" ordered in the first emergency program.

The recent addition of 212 more cargo vessels to the Nation's drafting board would add 250,000 more workers at the peak of output. Can the Nation get these workers, or must units of the two-ocean Navy be deferred? This is the major question facing the nation.

At present, merchantmen are being built in 43 yards, with 85 ways, while 59 new ways are under construction. The 913 naval craft are being built in eight yards with 18 ways, with new ways being added. For the 412 "ducklings," seven additional yards are being built, including 56 ways.

Plans call for 60 regular cargo ships to hit the water this year, along with the first of the "ducklings" and the first of the British freighters.

U. S. Convoys on Atlantic Front?

Prime Minister Churchill told Parliament that the Atlantic front remained the major front, despite reverses in Libya and the Balkans.

His words were echoed by rising sentiment in the United States for armed convoy of supplies. Certainly the Greenland agreement was a step which could facilitate convoying. Immediately after the American Secretary of State and the Danish Minister in Washington affirmed the position of Greenland as within the Western Hemisphere, the nation's armed forces began secret strengthening of the southern coast of the mid-Atlantic island, which is within three miles of the Nazi-drawn war zone.

Strategists agreed that air bases could protect American convoys and could enable American flyers to join hands with British flyers based in near-by Iceland, to harass Nazi submarines, surface craft, and patrol bombers in the North Atlantic trade lanes.

Congressional reaction over the Greenland agreement follows the lines of the Lend-Lease split in sentiment. Joining Administration forces, Senator Warren Austin (R) of Vermont, Assistant Minority Leader, who had supported the Lend-Lease program, added bipartisan support. Opposition was expressed by Senator Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, who, paradoxically, under seniority rules is slated to succeed the late Morris D. Sheperd (D) of Texas as chairman of the important Military Affairs Committee.

Labor Relations Improve

Defense labor relations became the best in months, due to a greater willingness for cooperation on the part of employers and employees to resume work while negotiating work agreements. The growing seriousness of the foreign situation and the existence of effective governmental machinery were major influences for work resumptions.

The House Military Affairs Committee, under a landslide House vote to investigate defense stoppages, acted as a safety-valve and a guide to public opinion.

Largely because of facts brought to light during the Committee's first hearings, anti-strike legislation appears forestalled unless a fresh strike wave occurs.

At the hearings, banning of strikes was opposed by John D. Biggers, production chief for O. P. M.; by William H. Davis, vice-chairman of the new Defense Mediation Board; and by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

William S. Knudsen, O. P. M. director, testified that the only legislation he wanted was a law for a cooling-off period, although he wanted enforcement only as a "last resort."

To many observers, Mr Knudsen showed that the strike wave cannot be traced to a single, simple cause, such as Communism. He said that the Communist Party "just doesn't exist so far as I am concerned."

"When you drop so much work into the industrial picture of the country in such a short time," he said, "it creates a desire from labor to have a greater share. The situation is perfectly normal and perfectly explicable."

Time, he indicated, would work it out. He agreed, however, that strikes had curtailed production.

The Army's strike problem is considerably lessened, according to the Undersecretary of War. He pointed out that only some 15 strikes affect 6,000 workers on Army orders, as contrasted with 40,000 men at the crest of the strike wave.

On Strike Front

Chief among the strikes to be settled was that of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit, where nearly 85,000 workers had been idle for 10 days. The C. I. O.-U. A. W. and the management accepted the agreement offered by the Michigan Governor aided by a federal conciliator. The Company for the first time dealt officially with a union, ending its first major strike in its 38-year history. Complete resumption of work was expected by April 22, while working conditions are peacefully negotiated.

General Motors executives telegraphed Washington that the C. I. O.-U. A. W. had threatened a "general strike" on April 20 unless a more liberal agreement is reached.

Producers of two thirds of the soft-coal output in the Appalachian region, were officially reported ready to sign a year's contract with the C. I. O. Mine Workers, while a sectional dispute over a wage differential between the North and the South held up an agreement. The Federal Conciliator said that if a coal shortage arises, some of the operators will begin production, although most defense industries have stored enough coal for another three weeks.

Cost of Living

To ward off higher costs of living such as accompanied the World War, the President by executive order added an Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply to his emergency setup. The Office, under Leon Henderson, who has been price stabilizer for the original Defense Commission, expects to put teeth in emergency powers already granted but so far unexploited.

The chief duty will be to ward off a spiral of wages and prices—to keep the price of food and clothing in line with salary increases of the average American workingman.

The Government is encouraging greater production for defense while limiting civilian buying by taxation and governmental borrowing out of savings, the Government's No. 1 buyer, Donald Nelson, indicated. He pointed out that price control during the World War came too late, was too little, and was dropped too soon after hostilities.

Formation of the new Office was accepted by Government figures showing 2.9 per cent rise in certain retail prices in March, over March of 1940. The rise occurred in goods commonly bought by the average wage-earner: pork, butter, canned vegetables, etc.—goods in which the Government has been making heavy purchases for the Army and Navy.

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Jobs for Negroes In Defense Urged

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, asserting that prejudice had prevented employment of Negroes in some defense industries, disclosed yesterday that he had written all holders of defense contracts urging them to make use of available members of that race.

The Associate Director of the Office of Production Management said in his letter:

"In many localities, qualified and available Negro workers are either being restricted to unskilled jobs, or barred from defense employment entirely. Because of this situation, Negro workers of skills and aptitudes are in many instances not being included in many of the training programs for defense.

"Such practices are extremely wasteful of our human resources and prevent a total effort for national defense."

Mr. Hillman named Will W. Alexander, former Farm Security Administrator, as a special consultant on employment and training problems relating to all minority groups. He also created a special section in the OPM to deal with the problem of getting defense jobs for Negroes and appointed Dr. Robert C. Weaver to head it.

Aluminum Strike Try by Communists?

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas said in a statement today that "evidence has just been placed in my possession which shows that the Communist Party, during the next few days, will bend every effort toward bringing about a general strike in the aluminum industry which centers in Cleveland, Ohio."

"Four leading members of the Communist Party in Ohio are engineering these latest efforts of the Communist Party to tie up an industry which is absolutely vital to the national defense program," the statement said.

Ford Prepares to Reopen Rouge Plant After Strike

DETROIT, April 12 (AP)—Acting swiftly after the end of a 10-day Congress of Industrial Organizations strike, Ford Motor Company officials started today to prepare for production in the great industrial plant.

More than 5,000 of the 85,000 production workers at Ford's River Rouge plant were expected to return to work Monday; others will be recalled as needed.

The strike settlement April 11 was hailed by Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan as an "historic step in establishing peaceful industrial relations."

Jubilant pickets of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) abandoned their posts at gates of the 1,100-acre factory. State policemen also left.

Some Equipment Damaged

About 10 days—longer in some departments where equipment was damaged—will be needed to restore normal production, company officials said. First calls were expected to go to workers in the foundry, rolling mills, coke ovens, and blast furnaces.

Resumption of Rouge plant operations means a Ford assembly line again can start rolling off "blitz buggies," small trucks for the Army; it means a speeding of preparations, in a huge factory within the plant, for output of airplane engines beginning in June. The Ford Company holds defense orders totaling $155,000,000.

Ford sales officials notified branch plants to plan for early reopening. Including employees of these units and of independent firms supplying parts and materials to the Ford Company, an estimated 200,000 workers were made idle by the strike. For the 118,000 Ford employees alone, the wage loss was placed at $900,000 daily.

The end of the first major strike in the Ford Company's 38-year history came after more than a week of day and night conferences in which Governor Van Wagoner and James F. Dewey, United States Department of Labor Conciliator, played active roles.

Governor Sees Ford

Their moves were reported to President Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. The Governor had conferred personally with Henry Ford, founder of the concern—the first time Mr. Ford had conferred with any mediator in a labor dispute.

Mr. Dewey said the settlement was assured April 11 when the National Labor Relations Board agreed to postpone a hearing it had scheduled for Monday on a complaint by the United Auto Workers against the company. This postponement was a condition of the Company's acceptance of Mr. Van Wagoner's peace formula which broke a deadlock in negotiations.

The settlement calls for rehiring of all employees without discrimination, including five of eight Union committeemen whose discharge was the immediate cause of the strike; for re-establishment of grievance procedure used before the strike, and co-operation of both sides in expediting an employee election which the NLRB recently ordered held within 45 days.

Union demands for a 10-cent hourly wage increase, a contractual agreement, and substitution of uniformed protection men for the Ford Service Department were left for possible negotiation after the NLRB election.

Bridges Bars Roosevelt Plea

LOS ANGELES, April 12 (AP)—Harry Bridges, already victor in a battle for a new constitution for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, cracked down on the Seattle chapter with accusations of "lying, sabotage, and union-busting."

At the height of a surprise name-calling outbreak in the annual convention, Mr. Bridges glared at the Seattle delegates and shouted charges that their chapter was in "traitorous cahoots" with the American Federation of Labor International Longsehoremen's Association.

Mr. Bridges, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations I. L. W. U., further accused Seattle of "lack of co-operation, trickery, misleadership, and violation of contract." He did not elaborate.

In retaliation, Jack Doyle, Pete Erickson and William Veuax, officials of the Seattle local, charged that Mr. Bridges had been "poisoning the rest of the Union against us."

On Mr. Bridges' motion, a resolution to indorse President Roosevelt's "effort to keep this Nation out of war," was voided.

The convention, representing 50,000 workers, charged that Mr. Roosevelt had about-faced on labor matters and adopted a resolution opposing curtailment of the right to strike, higher taxes, and longer working hours. It condemned the President's March 15 speech in which he asked the Nation to make greater sacrifices to aid Britain in the war and to work longer hours to speed national defense projects.

The delegates adopted a resolution stating that "all longshore work on the Pacific Coast comes under the jurisdiction of the I. L. W. U." and demanding that such work done by Army and Navy men on transports be halted.

They condemned employment of private guards on docks.

Effects of Educational Movies On Audiences Sought by Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., April 12—Under a new grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, a study of educational motion pictures as instruments of economic education is being inaugurated at Bard College, residential unit of Columbia University, here. The research will be done in the college Institute for Economic Education, foundation financed, and directed by Dr. Adolf Sturmthal, who will head the film study.

Announcement of the additional grant by Dean Charles Harold Gray states that diversified films of economic import will be tested for audience reaction in the college laboratory and made the basis for questionnaires to be circulated in nearby communities. It will be sought to establish whether factual films like "The River" and "The Plow That Broke the Plain," or those that present economic theories in charts have deeper influence on movie-goers.

"We know little about the possible public which might be willing to look at an educational picture while it would not be too eager to go to a lecture on economics or to read scientific books," Dr. Sturmthal said of the experiment. "It is hoped to open up new fields for moving pictures in which they can serve to bring to the people knowledge of facts not otherwise accessible to them, and make them understand ways of reasoning with which they might never otherwise come in contact."

New Rail Service Planned in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Atlantic Coast Line Railway will inaugurate two new trains between Richmond and points East and North and Florida, effective May 2. Names of these trains will be announced later.

One of these will operate between New York, Washington, Richmond, Charleston North Station, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa (via Orlando), and Jacksonville and St. Petersburg (via Ocala).

The other train will operate between Ne wYork, Washington, Richmond, Jacksonville and Miami. Diesel power will be used between all points over the Atlantic Coast Line and Florida East Coast railways.

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Southern Coal Operators Ask Aid of NDLMB in Dispute

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The newly-formed Southern Coal Operators' Wage Conference followed up its break with the eight-state Appalachian conference by serving notice today that it is asking that the National Defense Labor Mediation Board consider its plea for continuance of a wage differential.

In a notice of the southerners' withdrawal, W. E. E. Loepler, Executive Secretary of the Pocahontas Tug River Coal Operators Association and a Southern spokesman, told John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations:

"Since you have repeatedly stated to the negotiators that your proposals to them will not be changed, we are advising that we are requesting consideration by the National (Defense Mediation) Board."

A readiness to negotiate was expressed, however, by Ebersole Gaines of Mt. Hope, W. Va., head of the Southern operators, who expressed a desire "to open the mines as quickly as possible." Such negotiations would be conducted exclusive of the northern group, which previously had reached agreement with the union.

Mr. Lewis asserted, however, that the union, representing 330,000 bituminous miners, would not sign a contract until all producers had agreed to terms. He said the Southern withdrawal "means more chaotic conditions and an absurd situation."

[In Atlanta, Ga., the Southern States Industrial Council, called fir a Congressional investigation of the bituminous situation. Tyre Taylor, Executive Vice-President of the Council, said the inquiry should be aimed specifically at attempts to abolish the wage differential, which he termed an "economic squeeze play."]

Mr. Lewis predicted a coal shortage "will begin to show next week, due to the shortage of coke, a coal product. Additional blast furnaces will have to be banked because of that shortage."

Emphasizing this threat, United States Steel Company announced last night that its subsidiary, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, had closed its carrie furnace at Rankin, Pa., because of a lack of coke.

NDLMB Settles Shipping Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board has come off with flying colors today in the arbitration of its first important shipping strike, with announcement of the settlement of the disagreement between the Seas Shipping Company, operator of the Robin Line, and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. The agreement releases three freighters with loaded holds for South and East Africa, now readying to get under way as soon as possible.

The strike had been brewing since March 15, when the engineers of the Robin Locksley, making her maiden voyage, struck for a 57½ per cent war emergency bonus. It spread to the Robin Hood, scheduled to leave on March 25, and then to the Eldena, under Maritime Commission charter and held up since last Wednesday.

All three of the strike-bound vessels included in their cargoes urgent material for the South African war effort, and the Robin Locksley had more than 3,000 sacks of United States mail, first to be delayed by a strike. The ships carry manganese and chrome ores on homeward voyage from Africa.

Under the settlement contract, the Engineers will receive 50 per cent a month as extra war payment and placement of two additional licensed officers in the engine room personnel of the line's new ships. The basic pay of a Chief Engineer on the older ships is $300 a month, and on the newer, or Class B ships, $310. The extra payment will apply to all ratings down to the licensed juniors whose pay is $135.

Increase in Visitors To Petersburg Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Petersburg National Military Park was visited by 23,284 persons during the past month, an increase of 34 per cent over the 17,336 figure of March, 1940. The considerable gain was attributed by park authorities to the opening of nearby Camp Lee and the additional strangers brought to the Southside Virginia city by the cantonment. Information was given to 12,448 persons, as compared to 4,038 last year. Four foreign countries were represented by the visitors, including Canada, England, Ireland, and Panama. Forty-one States of the Union and the District of Columbia also were listed.

Washington Record

President: Signed the $2,299,767,920 supplemental defense appropriation bill.

Signed legislation appropriating $1,414,626,838 to operate independent government agencies, including the TVA.

Authorized the transfer of ten United States Coast Guard subchasers to Great Britain.

Asked Congress to authorize purchase of all foreign-owned vessels lying idle in American harbors.

Signed an agreement with Danish officials placing Greenland under American protectorate and permitting America to establish landing sea and air bases there.

By proclamation reopened the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to American shipping.

Signed an executive order setting a new price control agency to be known as the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, naming Leon Henderson as head of the new agency.

Senate: Held short session Monday, recessed until Thursday when it received President's message on buying foreign ships and held funeral services for Senator Morris Sheppard.

Naval Affairs Committee unanimously approved increase of 100,000 in the present manpower of Navy.

House: In recess all week.

Military Affairs Committee conducted inquiry into defense-labor situation.

Departments: National Defense Labor Mediation Board—succeeded in breaking the 75-day Allis-Chalmers strike.

National Labor Relations Board—ordered collective bargaining elections among workers at Ford Motor Company's plants near Detroit and at Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Lackawanna, N. Y.

Navy—Announced Undersecretary James Forrestal was to leave immediately for a two-week visit to the British Admiralty.

War—disclosed that all Army passenger and freight transports had been diverted to move troops and supplies between the U. S. and overseas possessions and bases.

'The Southerners' Latest Southern Railway Trains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—"The Southerners," comprising three of the Nation's newest all-coach streamlined passenger trains, have just been put in operation by the Southern Railway on the route between New York, Washington, Richmond and New Orleans, W. F. Wilson, General Agent here announced. Each of the streamliners consists of a 22,000-horsepower diesel-electric locomotive and seven stainless steel cars, including a dining car and an observation-lounge-tavern car.

Great Relief Need in Britain Often Met When Most Acute

Sixth in a series of Saturday articles regarding The Christian Science War Relief Committee. From time to time, further articles will be published to report developments in the work of this Committee.

That contributions of goods and funds from Christian Scientists and their friends in North America are meeting a tremendous need in Great Britain—and that continued war relief work is essential—is graphically told by word from Britain.

Workers in devastated communities are glad to receive even a few crates of goods, and in many instances report they could use many times the amount they receive. As the hundreds of boxes shipped from Boston arrive in British ports, they are distributed to local groups throughout Britain under direction of the London headquarters for the relief work.

For goods distributed, there are countless expressions of gratitude.

Came at Moment of Need

Writing from Southampton, a worker reports that "When stocks of clothing and blankets were almost exhausted, four large crates and two cartons of attractive clothing were received from Boston. Many of these things were distributed during the intense cold weather and heartfelt gratitude was expressed by the recipients.

"One elderly woman said, 'You Christian Scientists are the only people who have given me any comfort. When I was bombed in London, your people from Sloane Square gave me a hot meal—now I come here without a friend and you send for me to be warmed and clothed.' She went away with a copy of the Christian Science Sentinel—and a smile."

A letter from the Midlands shows the timeliness of the war relief work. "Just before a consignment arrived in a Midlands town, one of our members saw a queue of 70-odd people waiting for any help the depot could give. At that time there was only enough to satisfy four persons. But shortly after, the American gift arrived from The Mother Church and was distributed."

The spirit which appears to animate the work both on the American continent where hundreds of groups in the United States and Canada are busy preparing goods and in Britain where the garments are distributed, was expressed thus in a letter from a man in New Jersey:

Aid Is Practical

"It is not enough verbally to express regret and pity for the seeming distress of our brother who has fallen among thieves. True compassion and the Christ-Principle demand the human steps, that the wounds be bound up, the oil poured and the material need lovingly and generously provided."

From the Chairman of The Christian Science Wartime Committee of The Mother Church in the United Kingdom, comes this word: "We continue to receive very appreciative letters from all over the country, and in some districts the almoners have opened depots and are delighted to receive two or even three crates of clothing every month. . . . We are notified that 155 crates have arrived in this country and we hope they will be delivered shortly as our stocks at the depot are for the moment low."

Goods have been shipped as rapidly as they have been assembled in Boston. Shipping space has been adequate, and no goods have been allowed to collect for any length of time.

Another expression of gratitude came to a worker in Chicago from friends in Bristol: "I telephoned one of the Christian Science churches here after our recent 'blitz' and they stated that they had received several hampers from the Christian Science headquarters in London. . . . The articles have been distributed . . . and numerous messages of gratitude have been received. They asked me to pass on most grateful thanks. Perhaps you will convey these thanks to your fellow workers."

In America the workers followed a standard of seeing that garments shipped are as good as those they might provide for their own families, in terms of serviceability and neatness. Many branch committees are sending new goods or knitted goods, and the workers have shown ingenuity in making over used materials into garments "comparable to new."

The effectiveness of this policy was confirmed by this note from the Chairman of The Christian Science Wartime Committee, in London: "The clothing you are sending could not be better in condition and quality."

Further evidence along this line came from New York headquarters of For Finland, Inc., to which goods have been sent from the Christian Science headquarters in Boston.

"The 32 boxes of clothing donated by The Christian Science War Relief Committee have been received, and when I tell you that this shipment contained about the best looking and cleanest clothing we have received, I am sure you and the donors will and should take pride in what you have done.

"This is all so good and some of it new that it will certainly be received with much gratitude in Finland. It is a joy to our packers to handle and repack this kind of donations. . . . So, thank you sincerely, also the Christian Science workers, for all the work and effort they must have put into these donations."

Boston headquarters of the Finnish organization commented on the contributions thus: "Your boxes have formed the largest proportion of the gifts that have come to us."

Isolationist and Fascist Dissent From Findings

The Minority View

Two members of the Eighth Fortune Round Table dissented from the majority conclusion—one an irrevocable isolationist and the other an irrevocable Fascist.

As to the dissents, Major Hebard believed that the United States would be too weak after the war to make any important contribution to world reconstruction.

"At the end of this war," he held, "It is more probable that the United States, faced by a score of grave socio-political problems, a towering public debt, and still operating a deficit economy, all accompanied by taxes heretofore undreamed, will have neither the will nor the means for putting the rest of the world back on its feet."

The dissent from Major Hebard's dissent is, of course, that the best way for the United States to get back on its own feet is to join with others in getting everybody back on their feet, not trying to go it alone.

Mr. Dennis, the other dissenter, engaged in numerous exchanges which reflected his view and the following, which found Mr. Starr putting in a last powerful word, shows the vigorous discussion which preceded the formulation of the majority report:

Mr. Dennis: I wish to record a strong dissent from the consensus of this round table, that Anglo-American world supremacy is both desirable and attainable. I do not think that American defense consists in imposing a particular ideal moral order on the entire world. I think that the only agreement I observed in this Round Table was hate and fear of Hitler, and the determination to end Hitlerism, as it is called. I think the American people are sold on that. I think the American people—

Dr. Stolper: You, too?

Mr. Dennis: No, I am not, but I think the American people are sold on it because they have been made to believe that the eradication of Hitlerism is necessary to avert its imposition here, and also to assure the competence of America. . . .

I think it is probable that the world will be resolved in the future into a few great zones or empires, entirely new ones; probably Germany dominating western Europe, Russia in Central Europe, and Japan in Asia, or it may not be Japan, it may be China, who knows? Some new constellation or power may develop in the Far East. I am not interested in trying to prevent that, but I do think that we in this country have the destiny of building a new order here, not along identically the same lines, of course, but along whatever lines we choose.

Chairman Buell: Well, what is the basis of your new order to be? Would there be any place for freedom?

Mr. Dennis: I should hope so. That would, of course, be determined not by my preferences. You see, from my point of view, I am not laying before the American people at this stage of the game a blue print of Utopia, because I haven't that much fatuity.

Dr. Stolper: You have said what you are against; will you tell us what you are for?

Mr. Dennis: I am for a form of National Socialism in America.

Mr. Starr: How about personal liberty?

Mr. Dennis: Including as much personal liberty as would be compatible with it.

Mr. Starr: Including democratic control?

Mr. Dennis: I think all those things have to be determined experimentally.

Mr. Starr: You experiment only once with a dictator.

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America: Slave or Free?

35 America Called to World Role In New Order of Free Peoples

By 25 Eminent Conferees

Does the United States keep getting into every war because it keeps trying to stay out of every peace? What, then, is America's role in a free world? And how can the United States help establish a free world in which free nations can live and prosper and progress?

The most substantial, significant and up-to-date study of the role of the United States in a free world—and how the United States can secure such a world and exercise such a role—has just been completed by the Eighth Round-Table Conference conducted by Fortune Magazine, and through the courtesy of the editors of Fortune the findings of this conference have been released to The Christian Science Monitor for detailed publication in its series "America: Slave or Free?"

The Majority View

(The minority view is given in an adjacent column.)

The conference was in substantial agreement that the time is ripe for a "statement" of social, economic, and structural aims which would give a man something to work for, something to look forward to with regard to his own personal life, and not so much with regard to boundaries and other details not so essential now.

"At the end of this war," the conferees agreed, "the United States can hope to rid itself of the growing burden of an armament economy only if enduring international reconstruction takes place. Britain by itself will not be strong enough to accomplish this: America must help.

"We do not propose that the United States accept any commitments to restore and maintain the uneasy, quarrelsome and timid balance of power that dominated the world for the past 20 years. We do favor commitment on behalf of a new order of free peoples resting on the following principles:

"1. The unique value of the human personality must be recognized by the State. The object of government should be to create equalities of opportunity so that the most humble may face the risks of life with a chance of growing into responsible, self-sustaining individuals.

"2. National sovereignty must become diluted. Each government must accept definite restrictions on the exercise of powers that might injure other nations. The irresponsible state is a standing threat to individual freedom at home and to international peace.

"3. Effective international institutions must be created. It is too early to define what their nature should be; but while safeguarding national cultural development, those institutions must create conditions making it possible for living standards to advance on a worldwide basis."

Immediate Steps

There was likewise equal agreement that it is essential for America and Britain to use their rearmament programs so as to create at once a superior military and economic nucleus around which other peoples can gradually be rallied—a nucleus having enough power to dictate the termination of the present war and also the character of the next peace. The conferees characterized this nucleus as the Democratic Bloc and advocated the following immediate steps in its behalf:

1. Formation of an Anglo-American technical board to work out common specifications for both America and British matériel. Once this is done, armament production can be speeded up at decreased cost.

2. Closest co-operation between the defense agencies in Washington and the Supply Ministries in London, Ottawa, and elsewhere. For example, if investigation shows that a given plant in Canada can meet the military needs of both the British Empire and the United States, the United States should not establish a plant of its own.

3. Creation of a United States Department of Economic Defense to work with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, and to attack various problems, the most important of which is that of the raw material surpluses that exist, particularly in Latin America and colonial areas.

The two governments jointly should buy up and store raw materials. The creation of raw-material pools would tighten the blockade against the Axis, relieve the depressed condition of raw-material countries, and make it possible to supply a country becoming free of Nazi domination. Finally such pools would prevent the wide fluctuation of commodity prices that was so injurious to reconstruction after World War I.

As a result of the co-operation of the United States department of economic defense and the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, we can envisage the gradual creation of an Anglo-American economic council.

4. Immediate reduction of the United States tariff by 50 per cent at least for the period of the war—except upon goods from aggressor countries and upon farm imports where huge domestic surpluses already exist. By increasing exports, such a reduction would slow up the gold inflow, check a rise in domestic prices, and reduce somewhat the British need for credit. Most important, a United States tariff reduction would indicate that this country is prepared to co-operate in raising living standards on an international basis.

5. Adherence to a prudent United States fiscal policy in prosecuting the rearmament effort. If such policy prevents an undue increase in the public debt and price inflation, the United States can make a much greater contribution to postwar reconstruction than if its finances get out of hand.

6. Appointment of an official commission to prepare a program of postwar demobilization. This commission should include representatives of both political parties and of American industry, labor, agriculture and the general public. We should urge it to collaborate closely with the committee on postwar reconstruction recently created by the British Cabinet.

Obligations for U. S.

Specifically on the crucial issue of the proposed "new order of free peoples" the Round Table found agreement on these objectives and these methods:

"As nations, regions, or federations complete their constitutions they can be admitted to full membership in the Democratic Bloc. When this process is completed, particularly with respect to the defeated powers, the Democratic Bloc will become merged into a new order of free peoples based on the concept of equality for each people. The experience of the demobilization period will inevitably determine the shape of the new association. Whatever its precise form, we believe the United States should contribute to its success by accepting the following obligations:

"1. Participate in machinery for the settlement of international disputes and in a system of effective sanctions against aggressors.

"2. Accept the responsibilities of a creditor nation.

"3. Conclude agreements regulating domestic economic policies that might otherwise injure other peoples.

"4. Participate in agreements for the reduction of armaments.

"At the close of the present war the United States and other members of the Democratic Bloc should maintain their military superiority until an effective international system is created, promoting world economic expansion on the one hand and effective collective security on the other. Once such an effort is successful, reduction of armaments must be undertaken.

"This concept of a Democratic Bloc is valid regardless of the outcome of the present war. If British victory is complete, as we believe it will be providing American aid is effective, this bloc will serve as a framework for orderly postwar reconstruction. But if this war should unhappily end in a stalemate truce, the bloc would erect a dike against renewed German expansion outside the Continent of Europe.

"The United States must assume certain political commitments on behalf of the new order. But if the experience of the last 10 years means anything, it is that democracy cannot survive unless America and the other free peoples agree to confront new aggressions before they reach the state of a worldwide conflagration.

"America cannot stop the evolution of history. The inexorable course of events is transferring predominant world power to our hands. If America does not realize it is acquiring such power, or if it exercises it irresponsibly and without purpose, the result will be disastrous to the world and to ourselves. America must not repeat the mistakes of 1919-20. This time we must assist in creating an order of free peoples in which new opportunities for the most humble will be created and the goal of international and personal security advanced."

With one additional dissenter who felt that a negotiated peace might be necessary—making three dissents out of the 25 conferees—it was agreed that there is no possibility for a durable peace until Germany is decisively defeated and that even then peace cannot be made with Hitler or the Nazi regime.

During Demobilization

Consequently the conferees' report emphatically stressed the need of entrusting the task of reconstruction not to a hurriedly convened peace conference but to the organs already developed by the Democratic Bloc during the present war. The report envisaged a continuing organism—a kind of permanent negotiating body—to sweep away the debris of the present war and lay the economic and political foundations for the future. The United States in particular should continue to participate in the Democratic Bloc which during the demobilization period would be confronted with these three major tasks:

"1. Public order and relief. Defeated Germany must be disarmed: it must evacuate the territory of the occupied nations. The Democratic Bloc should assist in the restoration of free governments in the occupied territories and extend relief to any country where starvation is threatened. In certain circles there is fear that Soviet Russia would take advantage of a German defeat to march into Central Europe and the Balkans. Although this fear can be exaggerated, the Democratic Bloc must be prepared to meet it.

"2. The political problem. If the Axis Powers win this war they will not tolerate representative government in conquered countries. For their part the victorious democracies cannot be indifferent to internal forms of government that have generated international unrest. While the Democratic Bloc should not attempt to impose a common pattern of government on every country, we do believe that each nation, as a condition of membership in the Democratic Bloc, should accept a bill of rights guaranteeing certain civil liberties.

"The second political task of the demobilization should be the regional or federal organization of Europe, if not of other areas, subject to a guarantee of cultural autonomy and local government for each nation. If regional unities arise both east and west of Germany, the basis for a new equilibrium will be created. The European peoples could then co-operate on equal footing, free of the fear of resurgent Pan-Germanism from the west or a Russian advance from the east.

"3. The demobilization of war economies. Under the auspices of the Democratic Bloc each government should bring about the orderly demobilization of its rearmament economy along parallel lines. Men should not be discharged from Army units and munition plants until they have a chance of being absorbed elsewhere. In every country a large postwar demand will arise for both capital and labor to replenish obsolete plants, particularly in the field of consumer goods, and to meet the needs of technicological developments stimulated by rearmament. The demand for new capital will arise not only from Europe but also from China, Africa, and Latin America in crying need of industrialization. As a result the demand for United States exports after this war may prove as large as the munitions demand at the present time. Moreover, the deferred demand for nonmilitary public works, and particularly for housing, should consume large quantities of public and private capital.

"During the demobilization period Government spending will have to be continued temporarily to afford work relief and to assist in the reorganization of industries. Nevertheless, if Governments regard spending programs not as an end in themselves but as a means of economic rehabilitation in which investment and initiative can again freely function, we believe a postwar collapse will be avoided and a world-wide economic expansion slowly generated. Toward this end the Democratic Bloc during demobilization should extend to devastated countries the raw materials, capital goods, or technical assistance necessary for reconstruction.

Special U. S. Tasks

"Assuming the adoption of sound domestic policies by both this country and Great Britain, we believe the United States should make the following contribution toward the restoration of a world economy in the demobilization period:

"1. Continue the low tariff policy adopted during wartime.

"2. Encourage the pegging of foreign currencies to the dollar, not independently as after World War I, but only after consultation; co-ordinate United States monetary policy with that of other governments.

"3. Resume foreign lending on behalf of a general reconstruction program."

Perhaps there are but two questions which remained to be asked after the foregoing ideas, proposals and dissents, which appear in an adjacent column, have been examined.

If not this way, what better way?

Is there any sense whatsoever of Britain and the United States joining together to win the present war against aggression, if Britain and the United States are not going to join together to maintain the future peace against aggression?

[This takes the place of the article which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was unable to write due to pressure of State business.]

The last article in the series on this subject will appear Monday

Who Conferees Are

Twenty-five distinguished and diverse authorities in international affairs, including a number of famous foreigners who acted as consultants to the eighth Fortune Round Table, discussed and debated the most momentous political problem in the world today—peace aims—and, fantastic as it may seem and perhaps as an earnest of better things to come, agreed.

The conferees were:

Raymond Leslie Buell, Round Table editor, chairman.
Langburne M. Williams, President of Freeport Sulphur Company.
Cornelius V. Starr, American insurance executive and publisher of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.
Henry J. Taylor, American financier who visited Germany and Sweden before the outbreak of war.
Edgar A. Mowrer, foreign correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.
Herbert S. E. Agar, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.
Prof. Quincy Wright, University of Chicago.
Andre Geraud (Pertinax), France's foremost commentator on international politics.
Dr. George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College, New York.
Dr. Gustav Stolpher, former German financial editor, now an economic consultant in New York.
Dr. Max Ascoli, once a professor of law in Italy, a militant anti-Fascist, and a member of the faculty of the New School for Social Research.
Imre de Vegh, economist.
Dr. Milos Safranek, former journalist and diplomat in Czechoslovakia.
Maj. Roy W. Hebard, New York engineer.
Dr. Bjrane Braatoy of the Norwegian shipping and trade mission in New York.
Ivan S. Ivanovitch, Yugoslav shipping representative.
Baron Stefan de Ropp, former financial adviser to the Polish Government.
Lawrence Dennis, economist and author of "The Coming American Fascism."
Henry F. Grady, President of the American President Lines and formerly Assistant Secretary of State.
Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military strategist.
George H. Soule, Jr., Editor of the New Republic.
Prof. John D. Condliffe, an Australian economist.
Dr. Felix M. Morley, President of Haverford College.
Albert F. Furth and John Chamberlain, members of Fortune's Board of Editors.

Early Orient Peace Possible? Yes—But It's Up to Japan

Continued from Page 1

ing to do with why the war started and how it could be stopped, but not only did these suffer from the disabilities already mentioned but most of them sounded hypocritical beside.

In spite of the fact that Japan's leaders have repeatedly termed the China war, or as they still prefer to call it, the "China incident" or "affair," a matter of Nipponese self-defense forced upon them by the obdurate, naughty Chinese, I for one am still totally unconvinced that the war could not be halted at once if it were not that Japan—embarked on a continental campaign of conquest—declined to exercise the option of peace which she always held, and kept the war alive because she could not achieve a peace of victory. With nothing less would she be content, and so, the war has gone on.

They Can—But Will They?

Putting the matter more briefly. Japan and China certainly can compose peace in the Pacific; the sole question is one of whether they will; and China will not be in the role of vanquished while Japan (the aggressor, who by halting aggression could halt the war) cannot establish a peace as victor.

It seems to me a duty of anyone striving to evaluate the prospects for peace to go farther than the foregoing and give some idea of the present status of the two belligerents, together with as good a notion of what each seeks as can be put together from the available data.

On a basis of recent eye-witness observation, admittedly superficial and confined to limited areas yet bolstered by the information of others, I feel it safe to say that neither Japan nor China is anything like being knocked out on either a military or an economic front.

Each is feeling the long strain of war badly, yet probably not yet desperately.

Each is striving to apply strong economic controls, the Japanese with more success than the Chinese; but against this last point is the fact that China can underlive and overwork and oversuffer any other major power in the world today.

Both are going along on a basis less of drawing on reserves—vastly depleted in each instance—than of mobilizing national strength so that every individual, every industrial or other organized unit, is contributing a large share of productive ability to the State.

It is, of course, always possible that "fifth column" activities, treachery of key leaders, or internal revolution may bring a sudden end to such a conflict. Yet the first two factors have been rather thoroughly tested, especially by Japan in China, during nearly four years of full-dress war, and they have not produced anticipated results, while competent observers in both countries are confident that anything revolutionary still seems far more likely to come after the war's end rather than to precipitate such an end in any immediate future.

Japan's Puppet Rule

A special word is due the Japanese-fabricated "Government of China" now set up in Nanking and functioning after a fashion under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei, a former leader in the true Chinese National Government. It is true that Mr. Wang has, or had, a "big name," which is important in China. He was a close associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the "father" of China's twentieth-century revolution. When Mr. Wang broke away from Chungking many long months ago it looked like a severe, if not a fatal, blow to the cause of Chinese resistance. Yet ultimately this event, even though it took a few other officials from the Chungking fold, has actually been a strengthening factor. Why?

One reason and the fundamental one perhaps is that nothing in the way of a mere political coup could halt Chinese resistance, at the stage the war had then attained. But another and more obvious reason has been the singular Japanese maladroitness in handling the opportunity afforded by the Wang defection.

From more than one Japanese I have had an outline of what seemed to me, and still seems, the logical, obvious, strategically sound way to handle this chance. This would have been to welcome Mr Wang promptly, with open arms; to grant him simple, generous "peace terms" which would cause Chungking and everyone else in China to rub eyes in amazement at

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Correction

Through an error of omission one word was inadvertently left out of a quotation from Mary Baker Eddy in Friday's article in the series "America: Slave or Free?" The quotation should read:

"Discerning the rights of man, we cannot fail to foresee the doom of all oppression. Slavery is not the legitimate state of man. God made man free."

Michigan Area Is Urged For U. S. Forest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

IRONWOOD, Mich.—"Save the Porcupine Mountains, the largest tract of virgin hardwood remaining in the United States," is the cry being heard from conservationists in this area. They say that increased cutting attributed to the defense program threatens to destroy the scenic wonders of these rugged forests in three or four years.

There is a Save the Porcupine Mountains Association with headquarters here. It has succeeded in getting a bill introduced in Congress to make the area part of the National Forest system. The bill was written with the aid of the United States Forest Service, which would like to see the area incorporated in the Ottawa National Forest, within the boundaries of which it lies. Passage of H R 3793 is being strongly urged by the Association.

Those who know the Porcupine Mountains say there is no more magnificent wilderness than this tract on the south shore of Lake Superior, in the western end of the upper Pennisula of Michigan, just east of the Wisconsin border.

Here's what one of its admirers has to say about it:

"It has more than trees. It has beauty to take your breath away. Lonely lakes lie hidden in the deep-walled valleys, lakes that do not know the dip of a paddle blade from one year's end to another. Mountain rivers go roaring down to Lake Superior through gorges, dropping over ledges in countless mist-hung waterfalls."

Placed in public ownership and logged on a selective basis, says this writer, Ben East of Grand Rapids, Mich., the tract would furnish lasting employment for a major share of the present population. Privately exploited, it can be destroyed in a single winter of logging and not in two centuries could its assets be replaced.

Up to now the interior of the region has been seen only by rugged explorers, but work has begun on a county highway that will make the scenery visible to tourists. Residents of the area see a great future for it if it can be brought under public ownership.

N. Y. Man Appointed

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—William P. Seaver of New York, has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be Assistant Administrator in Charge of Project Development of the United States Housing Authority.

HOW THIS SERVICE HELPS MAINTAIN EMPLOYE MORALE

WHEN a good employe has debts which he can't pay, his work usually suffers. Yet nearly every worker at some time has emergency expenses of one kind or another which he can't meet out of savings or current earnings.

How workers may borrow

When that happens, where shall he go for the money he needs? Some companies make loans to their employes. Other companies help their employes to operate their own credit unions. But millions of workers must rely on some outside source of credit.

To help these workers most industrial states have passed Small Loan Laws based on the recommendations of impartial students of the small loan problem. These laws make possible the operation of the modern family finance company like Household Finance.

At Household Finance responsible workers can borrow up to $300, largely on character and earning ability. No endorser is needed. No wage assignment is taken. State laws regulate the transaction for the protection of the borrower. Repayment is made in small monthly installments. Thus the borrower can get out of debt without sacrifice or strain.

Below are some typical loan plans. The borrower may choose the schedule which best fits his own needs. Payments include all charges. Charges are made at the rate of 2½% per month (less in many territories on larger loans). These charges are substantially below the maximum established by the Small Loan Laws of most states.

Borrowers learn budgeting

Borrowers at Household receive experienced guidance in planning their spending to make their incomes go farther. We maintain a staff of home economists to help the consumer be a better manager and wiser buyer. Hundreds of schools use the Household Finance booklets on better buymanship and money management as study texts.

If you employ or supervise men, you are invited to send the coupon for further information. You will be under no obligation.

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⇩	WHAT BORROWER REPAYS MONTHLY				
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$ 25	$ 12.97	$ 4.54	$ 2.44	$20 to $50 loaned only for 12 months or less	
50	25.94	9.08	4.87		
75	38.91	13.62	7.31	$ 5.74	$ 4.81
100	51.88	18.15	9.75	7.66	6.41
125	64.85	22.69	12.19	9.57	8.02
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	11.49	9.62
200	103.77	36.31	19.50	15.32	12.83
250	129.71	45.39	24.37	19.15	16.04
300	155.65	54.46	29.25	22.98	19.24

Above payments include charges of 2½% per month and based on prompt payment are in effect in seven states. Due to local conditions, rates elsewhere vary slightly.

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Britain Co-ordinates Inland Transportation

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 12—Rail, road, and canal transport in Britain, now fully mobilized sectionally, is to be co-ordinated under the control of a new War Transport Council, having similar powers over all traffic to those wielded over the three fighting services by the Admiralty, War Council and Air Council.

Besides aiming primarily at a big increase in traffic efficiency to meet the increasing wartime transport problems, this new move has far-reaching implications for the future, since now that the general principle of nationalization has been adopted for transport it is difficult to conceive a peacetime return to the former competition, overlapping, and reluctance of various systems to co-operate.

The question may be asked, "Why has not this step been taken before?"

The answer given by authorities is that the British transport system was never designed for strategical purposes as in Germany. Economic factors and social considerations—such as the Londoners traditional week-end jaunt to the seaside at Brighton—have been the basis for British road and rail planning. Consequently, the German occupation of France, the intense U-boat campaign against shipping, and the air attacks on harbors, have presented tremendous traffic problems. It was thus thought advisable to strengthen and reorganize the existing services before bringing them under a single control.

Strategic Neds Stressed

Strategic needs are now to be paramount and the public is warned that normal travel facilities are liable to further curtailment.

Already the civilian population has suffered considerable inconvenience and some hardship from the abnormal transport conditions. Many a coal scuttle has been empty at times this winter; passenger trains have been overcrowded and often run on irregular schedules; traffic has suffered long delays. Seeing how speedily bomb damage has been repaired on road and rail, people have sometimes shown impatience.

The full implications for transport in the Battle of Britain probably have been insufficiently appreciated. The German attack has necessitated the increasing use of western ports whereby the main traffic has to flow from west to east, whereas the railways run mainly north and south. Marauding planes have greatly restricted coastal shipping thus putting a big extra strain on internal transport. The long blackout hours during the winter also have been a great hindrance

Other Transport Problems

Still further problems ahead include the transportation of the growing volume of United States war materials; the greater home output of munitions coming from unusual places and going to unusual destinations. To meet all these problems and to replace some existing improvisations, the War Transport Council now has been formed with wide powers both to administer and to take the initiative.

Personnel of the council numbers eleven, including railroad chief Lord Stamp, representatives of transport workers, trade unions, and managers of road transport systems, canals, and the Port of London Authority presided over by the Minister of Transport, Lt. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon. It is stressed that the members of the Council have been appointed not to represent their respective interests but only the national interest.

The British railroad systems now number 4 compared to 27 at the end of the World War, but as the grand co-ordinator of traffic, Lieutenant Colonel Moore-Brabazon now aims at one national system with perhaps the famous train "Flying Scotsman" pulling in occasionally at Plymouth down in Devon.

Only 5 per cent of Britain's traffic is carried on canals. Periodic campaigns have been launched to increase this percentage, but the Minister of Transport points out it would be a long term work and all he can do now is to ensure that the best use be made of existing facilities.

Work at the Docks

Unloading and clearing goods at the docks is another responsibility of the Minister of Transport and Lieutenant Colonel Moore-Brabazon is determined that nothing shall hinder the dockyard speed-up set in motion by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, recently. Glasgow dockers, after balloting, refused to co-operate in Mr. Bevin's plan which eliminates casual work and aims at better terms for labor. But Lieutenant Colonel Moore-Brabazon told a London audience that the plan would be introduced in Glasgow April 15 whatever the Clydesiders might say. What course the dockers will take remains to be seen.

Looking to the future Lieutenant Colonel Moore-Brabazon in a recent speech called himself "Minister of Civilization" based on Kiplings phrase that "transport is civilization." But it was to the air that he looked for security against a recurrence of war. The deciding factor in the present struggle would be the enormous superiority of British and American air power, he contended.

The time would come, he said, when the Allies would say to the world, "Now we have control of the air. In the future no country in the world is to build an airforce. We alone will control the air and we will guarantee all countries against aggression."

Croatia: Land of Peasants and 'Uprisers'

Croatian people to go on plowing fields and raising chickens and pigs if land escapes havoc.

State split from Yugoslavia headed by revolutionists who plotted assassination of King Alexander.

By R. H. Markham

(Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Who is Now in the United States)

Axis news sources announce that Croatia has separated itself from the rest of Yugoslavia, and that a Croatian government has been set up in the city of Zagreb. The two principal men in or behind the regime seem to be Dr. Ante Pavelitch and Gen. Sladko Kvaternik, both fanatical anti-Serb revolutionists and both agents of the Axis powers.

These men have long been leaders of a powerful revolutionary organization, called Ustashi, which in Croatian simply means Uprisers or Rebels. Before these men and their staff became Ustashi, they were active in an old nationalistic Croatian organization, called Dr. Frank's Party, the members of which were usually known as Frankovtsi.

They were mostly city people and intellectuals, and from the very beginning in 1918 were bitterly opposed to union with Serbia. They wanted an independent Croatia. They were always extremists and usually based their policies on narrow hatred. They were men of action as well as of words, most were daring, many were very able. They were impatient with the peasant masses and opposed to democracy. They exhibited many Nazi traits long before the Nazi party was created in Germany.

Resorted to Direct Action

Numerically they were never important. At the height of their political power the group had two deputies in the Yugoslav Parliament, and later one of those deputies went over to Dr. Vlatko Matchek, while the other one left the country. The Frankovtsi received 2 or 3 per cent of the Croatian votes and those almost exclusively in Zagreb. The mass of the people supported the Peasant Party.

Realizing their political weakness, the Frankovtsi early made plans for direct action, and when King Alexander imposed a dictatorship on Yugoslavia in January, 1929, the Frankovtsi leaders fled from the country in order to give themselves exclusively to revolutionary activity.

They became "Uprisers." They set up camps for training terrorists, in Hungary and Italy and these often rushed over the borders into Yugoslavia to perpetrate acts of violence. They threw many bombs, placed infernal machines in vital places, assassinated Serbians. They even launched quite an uprising in the mountains of upper Dalmatia.

Plotted Against King

They brought this terrorist activity to a climax in the assassination of King Alexander in 1934. The actual murderer was a Bulgarian but the instigators and directors of the conspiracy as shown by the trial in Paris were Dr. Pavelitch and Mr. Kvaternik, aided by the states of Italy and Hungary. The aim of the plotters was to destroy Yugoslavia. This week they reached their goal—temporarily.

The boundaries of Croatia's new borders will conform to Herr Hitler's desires, tempered only by whatsoever concessions he deems it expedient to grant Italy and Hungary.

There has been no independent Croatia for 850 years and geographically the country has no natural borders. Neither has the Croatian nation definite ethnological borders. The Croatians blend into and are mixed with other peoples, notably Serbs. Consequently, the borders of Croatia will be arbitrary and will follow the lines that Nazi military, economic and political aspirations demand.

Its Possible Boundaries

Probably the new Croatia will include all former Austro-Hungarian territories in Yugoslavia, except small districts accorded to the Hungarians. Slovenia, also, may be joined directly to the Reich instead of to Croatia. In other words, the new creation will probably embrace Croatia proper, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and perhaps Montenegro. It may be about as large as the State of Mississippi.

It will have superb harbors on the Adriatic, especially at Kotor, Split, Shibenik, and Sushak, a long, beautiful coast line, vast woods, many alluring lakes, mines of various kinds and some excellent agricultural districts. It may contain 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 inhabitants, about half of whom will be non-Croatians.

It goes without saying that the new Croatia will not be free. It will be an adjunct of the Reich, completely and unreservedly under Nazi domination. It would form a very vital part of "Greater Germany." It would give that largest Central European state a southern outlet on the sea.

Valuable Ports in Area

The Croatian port of Sushak (adjoining Fiume) on the upper Adriatic is not quite as conveniently situated for German commerce as Trieste, direct railroad lines from Vienna to Sushak could quickly be completed.

In that way Herr Hitler would acquire a good southern harbor without suffering the embarrassment of taking Trieste from Italy. The acquisition of Dalmatia would also give the Germans pleasant visions of warm and alluring vacation resorts. For years scores of thousands of Germans have spent part of their summers in Dalmatia

It seems certain that the people in separate Croatia will not be very happy. In the first place, the 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of minorities will not enjoy Croatian domination. In the second place, the Croatians will not enjoy the domination of their own authoritarian Frankovtsi leaders.

The Frankovtsi scorn people who work close to the soil, and most Croatians do. Finally the people of Croatia, minority and majority, will not like German domination. They never have, during centuries of it.

Tired of Long Struggle

However, they will not openly resist the new order. First, that seems impossible; second, the Croatians haven't pleasant memories of Serbian mastery; third, they are very tired after a struggle that has lasted 2½ decades, and finally the new alignment offers favorable economic opportunities.

Then, too, it must be remembered that during recent days the Nazis did not devastate Croatian cities and villages. The Croatians have been spared and as they look at the horrible ruins of Serbian homes, churches and market places to their own intact communities they may feel a kind of security in the grim shadow of German tanks

In view of all this, it is not impossible that Dr. Matchek has, as reported, given his support to the new situation. Croatia is dearer to him than any other place on earth He has spent his life bravely working for it. He has more right to be called its father than any other living man.

His Croatian people all remain, their little homes remain, spring has come, fields are being plowed and sown, little chickens, little goslins and little pigs are in the farm yards, peasant men and women are trying to make the most of the hills and valleys and streams amid which they have lived a thousand years. They are in Germany's grasp now and see no possible escape, so Dr. Matchek may have accepted what he could not prevent and have pledged his peasant people his continued service.

Stays With His People

Dr. Matchek seems to have been utterly honorable in his whole action. He remained with his great Slav family and with its Yugoslav branch. He also tried his best to serve democracy and to oppose Naziism. That effort failed, so he stays with his people.

Dispatches from Axis sources say that Zagreb enthusiastically received the German army. Some Zagrebians may have. Their one dominant emotion was hatred for Serbs. Not a few told this writer more than once, "We would cheer even if Beelzebub marched in to free us from the Serbs." Perhaps they meant it.

For the moment Yugoslavia has collapsed, but people who make easy judgments should remember that it was crushed by outside and not internal forces, that the new Government was made by renegades in the service of Croatia's bitterest enemies, that during the last five years Yugoslavia moved toward harmony and that in spite of all repression the Croatian peasants made far more cultural and political progress during the two decades they formed part of Yugoslavia than during any other century in their history.

Yugoslavia was essentially a good creation.

By a Staff Artist

Tentative Change in Southern Europe

Outlines of the German-sponsored separate state of Croatia have not been disclosed. But the probable area is indicated by taking the areas as they existed under the Austro-Hungarian empire before the World War. A possible maximum territory which might be included in a separate Croatia is indicated in the map, together with adjacent districts and area which Hungary is reported occupying.

India's Part as British Ally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—India's contributions in men and materials to Britain's war effort, and its mighty potentialities as an Empire arsenal, were described here today by Firoz Noon, High Commissioner for India in London. Now in the United States discussing trade problems concerning India and the United States, Mr. Noon added that Indian troops in considerable number were fighting in Eritrea, Ethiopia and in Libya.

India has found a new degree of unity in its wish to see the defeat of totalitarianism, and this unity is spurring the Indian war effort, Mr. Noon stressed. In spite of differences between the British Government, the Moslem League and the All-India National Congress, the country is unanimous in wanting to see Hitler defeated, he said.

India's war usefulness to Britain is a three-fold matter, Mr. Noon continued. First he stressed the ability of the country's steel industry and manufacturing plants, backed by unlimited supplies of raw materials, to turn out guns, tanks and ammunition. Second, the vast manpower of India with its potentialities for turning out soldiers. Third, India's possible assistance to the British Commonwealth of Nations in resisting Japanese demands in the Far East.

Under the first heading, the High Commissioner stressed that India today is producing 90 per cent of its war requirements.

In manpower categories, Mr. Noon said, the Indian army has grown from 160,000 to 500,000 men since the war's inception.

Back of India's war manufactures, the High Commissioner added, is its steel mills but it is at present seeking certain machine tools for defense industries in the United States, where, he disclosed, the Indian Purchasing Company, headquartered in New York, has made large purchases of engines and other war material.

Major Battle Starts in Greece

Continued from Page 1

non-aggression April 5, the day before Adolf Hitler sent his legions into Yugoslavia and Greece. But there has been no outright indication that the Soviet planned to follow this up with material aid in Yugoslavia.]

The radiocast added that young King Peter of Yugoslavia was now in Greece, en route to England.

An Official German news agency dispatch from Sofia said the Yugoslav Minister to Bulgaria and members of his staff had left for Varna, on the Black Sea, en route to Moscow. Only a chargé d'affaires was left behind, it was said.

Nazi Claim Denied:

Reuters, British news agency, reported from Athens a statement by a semi-official Athens news agency branding as "most exaggerated" reports that the number of Greek troops cut off and captured east of the Vardar River exceeded 80,000.

"Greek forces in this area were much smaller than this and, furthermore, thousands of them were able to withdraw in time and reach free Greek territory," the report said.

[A German military spokesman said April 10 that Greek prisoners captured in Thrace numbered more than 80,000.]

"Foreign broadcast stations have announced Greek forces which were cut off to the east of Vardar River and capitulated exceeded 80,000," the Athens dispatch carried by the British agency said.

"Authorized circles here state these reports are most exaggerated and were given for tendentious reasons."

Hungary Gains:

From Budapest, the Hungarian General Staff announced that its troops had broken through the fortified Yugoslav line in the triangle between the Danube and Tisa Rivers in northern Yugoslavia.

The announcement said further that Yugoslav fortifications between the Danube and Drava Rivers were pierced April 11 and that the march south is continuing.

The confluence of the Danube and Tisa is about 60 miles below the Hungarian-Yugoslav border and 25 miles north of Belgrade.

Croatia Organizes:

Hungarian newspapers reported today that Colonel Fabian, former commander of air forces in the Fifth Yugoslav Army, had placed all his planes and men at the disposal of the new independent Croat State.

He was appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Croat Army, the papers said.

Gen. Sladko Kvaternik, as Premier of the new Government, was said to have ordered the arrest of all Serbian deputies living in Croatia.

At the same time he made a second radio appeal to all Croat officers and men in the Yugoslav Army to cease fighting and return to Croatia at once.

General Kvaternik was quoted on the Zagreb radio as warning all Serbs living in Croatia that they would be treated in the same man-

The Radio said the Union of Croat Workers had proclaimed cooperation with the new regime, and that the chief of the Mohammedan Church had issued a proclamation to the Croat minority of the Moslem faith to join with the new Government, "which will guarantee all rights of Moslems."

Greek King on Air:

King George of Greece in a proclamation broadcast by the Athens radio and recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening station exhorted his people to greater effort in their fight against advancing German forces.

"We shall resist fiercely against the enemy raids, against the enemy machines, thus performing our supreme duty of the country faithfully," the proclamation said in part.

Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini exchanged telegrams of congratulation on the meeting of Italian and German troops on Yugoslav soil.

Herr Hitler's message said: "At the moment when Italian and German units clasp hands for the first time on Yugoslav soil I send you hearty greetings with most faithful comradeship."

Signor Mussolini replied that the meeting of the troops "consecrates once more the union of our forces working to achieve a common victory."

Turkey Alert:

The position of Turkey remained obscure, but there were reports of relief of pressures on Turkey's borders. The official German radio said Agence Anatolie, a Turkish news agency, reported Bulgarian troops had been withdrawn a certain distance from the Turkish frontier.

Diplomatic quarters in Istanbul repeated that the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, had assured Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu that Germany had no aggressive intentions toward Turkey and would not put troops on the Turkish-Greek border for the time being.

Argentine Crisis Augmented By Arrest of Alleged Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Recent arrests of labor leaders and plans of the Castillo Government to "suppress Communism" have lengthened the shadows hanging over Argentina. With both politics and trade in a critical state, it is felt in many quarters that, while the Administration speaks with the voice of democracy it is revealing the hand of reaction and dictatorship.

Dr. Miguel J. Culaciati, Interior Minister, was severely reproved in the Chamber of Deputies when questioned on the arrest of union officers, workers, and students. Some members thought that he would better employ his time in preserving with the Misiones investigation into Nazi plots.

Deputy R. Manubens Calvet (Cordoba) charged that the State Oil Fields, the National Mortgage and other governmentally-controled banking institutions advertised in publications which engaged in propaganda against Argentine institutions. Communism was an artificially created problem, he declared.

Dr. Culaciati later revealed plans to repress "communism and all anti-democratic activities." Among these are proposed reforms to the Saenz Peña electoral law which first insured secret voting for Argentines, a new labor code, and regulations for public parties.

Refusing to attend the Chamber for interpellation, the Interior Minister handed in a report which showed that 36 persons were arrested. Among these were editors, musicians, students and labor unionists. At least half were declared members of or sympathizers with the Communist movement. Dr. Culaciati stated the Government's "firm resolve" to prevent Communist infiltration into labor groups, cultural societies, and sports centers.

"The Communist movement," the Minister declared, "has become extremely intense through the negligence of many good Argentines who will not be convinced that we are becoming victims of active, stealthy infiltration from abroad, answering directly to the Third International and operating on the cellular system, with bases in most of the Argentine provinces."

He added that the police were calling up suspects for examination and intense research was going forward, through reliable persons, to produce complete documentary evidence.

Against this ministerial declaration are Radical and Socialist assertions that among the "Communists" arrested were students parading and shouting for the return to power of President Roberto M. Oritz. Deputy Julio V. Gonzales, a Socialist, claimed that the police registers contained the names of 100,000 "Communist or anti-social persons."

The mood of the Chamber was further illustrated by a resolution which challenged the Senate's power to remove the Chief Executive. Conservative groups in the Senate appointed a medical commission to report on the health of President Ortiz, temporarily in retirement. A reactionary move is feared to oust him permanently from the Presidency.

A Chamber vote of 82 to 21 approved the report of the constitutional affairs committee which said that only the Deputies can commence proceedings to remove the President or prevent him from exercising his functions. The "exclusive privilege" of the Chamber was based on article 45 of the Constitution.

Unfortunately, the Army and Navy, especially the former service, have become involved in the current, heated political debates. The Chamber has requested an investigation into supposed defalcations of 2,000,000 pesos in the military administrative and supply departments. Gen. Juan T. Tonazzi, War Minister, and Rear-Admiral Mario Fincati, Navy Minister, have ordered investigations and promised that "justice shall be done."

Carrel Study Finds Unoccupied France In Fair Condition

VICHY, France, April 12 (AP)—Dr. Alexis Carrel, research scientist who has been touring France to study the effects of food deficiencies, has arrived in Paris, the Paris press says.

Newspapers said Dr. Carrel had found health conditions in the unoccupied zone "very satisfying," adding that his "statement contrasted singularly with certain reports spread in America."

The research scientist reached France March 15 from New York.

Food 'Pilgrims'

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—A petition asking the United States, Great Britain, and Germany to "agree to feed the civilian victims of military occupation and blockade in the little countries of Europe" was delivered to the State Department yesterday by a group describing itself as the "Food-for-Europe Pilgrims."

Members of the delegation said they had conducted a seven-day march to Washington, living on "war zone rations." The petition, they said, bore 6,440 names, including those of "eminent leaders in our churches and universities."

The delegates included the Rev. J. Holmes Smith, New Berlin, Conn.; Eric Fischer, New York; Dr. Abraham Zwickel, Baltimore, and Philip Meyer, Berea, Ohio.

Didn't Feed Blaze

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBORO, W. Va.—Fifty gallons of milk were used to put out a pasture blaze which threatened Bruce Parrs' home and outbuildings near here after the water supply had been exhausted.

New Farm Board for Canada?

OTTAWA (CP)—The need may arise for more adequate machinery to control farm products in Canada in order to co-operate with the United States in supplying Great Britain's food requirements, it is learned here.

Speaking in the House of Commons Agriculture Minister James G. Gardiner told of recent negotiations in which British, United States, and Canadian officials participated. An understanding was reached that Canada increase its bacon exports to the United Kingdom.

The situation is handled in Washington by a Surplus Board, officials here said, and it may be necessary for the smooth working of the co-operation that a similar board be set up in Ottawa.

Although Mr. Gardiner referred only to Bacon, it is understood many other lines of farm products have been under review and the extent to which Canada could supply British needs has been under close consideration.

While Canada now has a bacon board, dairy products board, and other boards dealing with particular products, it is considered possible it will be necessary to have one board to supervise the handling of all products, with regulatory powers.

Word has come that Britain will buy a quantity of Canadian beans. Last week a deputation of bean growers from western Ontario waited on Mr. Gardiner to urge some steps be taken to look after the surplus of white beans.

Western Ontario last year produced 1,500,000 bushels of beans of which 1,000,000 bushels supplies the Canadian market. In the past the surplus usually went to Great Britain. This year Britain stopped buying, but as a result of recent conversations the United Kingdom has decided to take up much of the surplus.

Canned tomatoes is believed to have also figured in the discussions as well as eggs, and it is understood an arrangement will be reached so that the United States and Canada will fill demands as the United Kingdom requires them.

Great Britain is buying cheese in the United States but that does not affect Canada because the United Kingdom has said it will take all the cheese Canada can send in addition to the United States supplies.

Shift of Yugoslav Ships Brings Shortage in Chile

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Rodolfo Michels, Chilean Ambassador, disclosed yesterday that six Yugoslav ships in service carrying nitrates from Chile to the United States had been ordered home, causing a serious shipping shortage for the South American Republic.

He said after a conference with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, that the Yugoslav boats were to leave Chilean ports immediately with supplies for Yugoslavia. The Ambassador discussed the possibility of obtaining bottoms through the Maritime Commission to supplant the Yugoslav ships.

Italy Pardons Americans

ROME, April 12 (AP)—King Victorio Emmanuel today pardoned George Ehret, formerly of New York, and Miss Grace Gunther, long-time American resident of Florence, who were convicted last November of illegal dealings in foreign exchange. Mr. Ehret was given a seven-year term and Miss Gunther six years.

Trucks Ease Swiss Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Establishment of a trucking service from the French-Spanish border to Spanish Atlantic ports—to replace choked up rail lines—has given promise of a steadier stream of overseas trade for isolated Switzerland.

Overland trucking was found necessary because the Spanish Government had decreed a rail-transit blocade in December, 1940, due to inadequate rail facilities, according to information published here by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

With most of Europe blockaded, Switzerland has been forced to rely upon a thin trickle of overseas trade which was being routed through Spanish ports. This came virtually to a standstill when rail transportation was stopped.

Permission was granted by the Spanish Government to establish the trucking service and first shipments have already cleared from Bilbao and Vigo, Spain, and from Lisbon, Portugal.

The Spanish railroad situation, according to the Department's information, is marked by a severe shortage of rolling stock which appears to be insufficient to supply the needs of Spain itself. A shortage of coal for locomotives also prevails.

Thus a shipment of 5,000 tons of goods purchased by Switzerland in the United States and shipped in November and December by the United States Steamship Line to Bilbao, Spain, had not been forwarded by rail at the middle of February, though the distance from Bilbao to the French border is only 156 kilometers.

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Messages From France Tell Of Rebirth of Hope by People

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Resistance "jusqu'au bout"—to the very end—is becoming the motto of French secret societies as determination to hinder the German war effort is born of new hope for victory and eventual freedom.

Heartened by British successes, overjoyed by American action, the French people are beginning to look away from bombed homes, broken families, hunger and cold, and write letters which begin like this:

"Dear friends in America, do not think we are unhappy. We are present at the rebirth of France."

Or like this:

"We needed an antidote to political corruption, and we have it. It is bitter, no doubt of that. But does that matter? We shall soon eliminate this counter-poison."

Waiting to Cast the Burden

Little by little there slip past the German censor suggestions of the way the new determination to resist is beginning to find expression in action.

"Our burden is heavy, but we will bear it," one man writes. "And we are preparing to throw it down at the least signal. You will understand what we mean."

Another writes:

"My friend, Mr. A——, is in prison for six months. So are many of our neighbors. The telephone lines around our district [near Paris] are now constantly guarded."

Much is explained by the spirit of courage and resolution to be found in the letters which have been arriving in Boston during the past few weeks.

"The French people, you may be sure," one typical writer explains, "have bent neither their heads nor their hearts before the enemy. Some men may have made doormats of themselves, but the rest of the Nation has the faith and hope that move mountains, and they will move the landslide of evil on our land."

Comment Elicits Replies

Letters such as these reach the Boston offices of the World Wide Broadcasting Company every day in response to its program of news and comment in the French language.

Some are closely written on tissue-thin sheets of paper—expensive commodity in Europe!—and often mailed in defiance of the censor, the letters tell of clandestine meetings around a short-wave set, of eagerness to hear the forbidden truth, of friendly, whispered greetings on the streets: "I heard Boston last night."

A 15-year-old school girl tore out a yellow, lined sheet of her copy-book and in a childish hand wrote this to "the spiker in Boston":

"We are all counting on you and our English friends for the liberation of France. And so, in silence, we are resisting and praying for you.

Right From the Heart

"Mama tells all her customers to listen to your sendings. I am only 15 and I can't explain myself more clearly, all that I can say is, from the bottom of my heart: please take courage, we are all depending on you."

And in a postscript she begs the reader not to "find this absurd."

American aid for fighting Britain has won the hearts of the French, who remain stoutly loyal to their former ally, and in almost every letter reaching Boston there is an expression of affection for the States.

One writer thanks "all America from New Mexico to Illinois and from Maine to the West Coast including Alaska." Another begins, "We would not be much without you—your great country, and our allies, would we? All the French know this, and that is why we love you more and more.

Thanks for Help to Allies

"Our joy is great in knowing that thanks to you, our allies possess formidable armament; and every time you announce ever greater help, our hearts overflow with joy."

This appeal for help in the battle for freedom is unselfish.

"Dear friends, it is not necessary to think of sending us food," one man writes, signing his letter "78" to signify "the number of people who greet you." "Only help our allies and our Free French brothers. As for us, we will support our privations with courage until victory."

Referring to the Red Cross milk which apparently failed to reach any French children in the occupied zone, another writer says:

"Yes, naturally, they [the Germans] must have found it very good, epscially when it is difficult to get anything to eat."

Wouldn't Get Meat Anyway

He adds that the French as a whole do not resent the British blockade which prevents American ships bearing meat from reaching the Continent—"for no Frenchman would have the pleasure of tasting that meat."

"I think it is useless for you to send anything to France, free zone or occupied, since everything passes into the stomachs of the German 'gentlemen.'"

Through all their misfortunes, the French have apparently not lost their sense of humor.

"The traitor of the Stuttgart [German propaganda] radio," a letter from Brittany recalls, "used to say to us, 'You have butter, we have cannons.' I say to him, 'We no longer have butter; but we have Greece.'"

The Tricolor Flew Again

On Armistice Day last year, the same writer proudly recounts, the French demonstrated their independence of spirit. Decorating the graves of World War soldiers, they arranged wreaths in the Bleu-Blanc-Rouge, defying a German ban on the tricolor insignia. He adds:

"There were English flags placed into the wreaths, and in the cemetary, veterans stood guard over the tombs of two English soldiers. It was simple, beautiful, French.

"In all French hearts hope is germinating—hope which trusts, hardy and tenacious, full of resolve and pride.

"We place our faith in God and in our friends throughout the world. . . . A great battle lost is not a war lost, especially when the whole world is rising up against evil."

Internment Urged For Red Strikers

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., (AP)—The American Federation of Labor Central Labor Union has urged in a letter to President Roosevelt that "any Communists or 'fifth columnists' found responsible for strikes in defense industries should be placed in concentration camps, as they would be dealt with in totalitarian countries."

The letter, signed by Harry F. Ensley, Central Secretary, urged the President and his Cabinet to "give cognizance to the recommendations of the Dies Committee before it is too late."

Referring to defense strikes, the Union which claims a membership of 14,000, said "if management or workers are at fault, allow these facts to be given to the press."

Refugee Army Languishes in French Camps

Thousands who fled before German tide are forced to remain in concentration centers.

By Martha Sharp

Who spent some months last year in French refugee camps as Commissioner for the Unitarian Service Committee.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are 3,500,000 extra persons in Unoccupied France today.

The Vichy Government does not know how many of these are foreigners or how many are French.

Many of the Departments handled their problems independently while the new regime was getting under way, so exact figures are not available about the number of refugees or refugee camps.

At the outbreak of the war, about 300,000 inhabitants were evacuated from Alsace because they were in the range of German guns. Strasbourg, which had a population of 200,000, because an empty city. The University was transferred to Clermond-Ferrand and this became the center for Alsatians in exile.

The greatest proportion of these evacuées were settled in and about Périgueux. Last May thousands of other Alsatians left their homes at the beginning of the German offensive. I saw 5,000 of them sleeping on the floors of the Palais de la Foire at Lyons.

All Germans, Austrians, and Italians were interned by the French at the beginning of the war.

Though many of these had fled to France from persecution by the Nazis all were considered enemy aliens. The French could not tell how many fifth columnists might be among them. I shall never forget seeing German soldiers and trucks at the refugee camp at Gurs in Unoccupied France in August, 1940. They had come to liberate 600 faithful Nazi women who had been imprisoned among the refugees since September, 1939.

Trainloads of Refugees

All during the war Belgian refugees arrived by trainloads in Southern France. These included thousands of civilian men between the ages of 15 and 45 who were sent by the Belgian Government to escape being used as manpower for German factories. Refugees from The Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Poland also swelled the burden of the South.

At the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1938 more than 500,000 Republican Spaniards, men, women, and children, had crossed the Pyrenees into France. Many of the men will face the firing squad if they set foot in Spain.

There are still thousands of these Spanish refugees in Southern France. Some are beginning their third year of internment. I have been in the camp for disabled Spanish soldiers at Montauban, where the Society of Friends is teaching men to work with artificial limbs. I saw hundreds of Spanish war orphans being fed by the Mennonites at Cerbère, France, where the Spanish border guards are so near they can see them from the mountain which towers above.

At Argelès-sur-Mer, a camp with 15,000 prisoners, remnants of the International Brigade make up part of the large Spanish majority. There are 2,000 Spanish women and children in this camp alone.

Here I saw Jose, a seventeen-year-old. He had a fine face and great dark eyes. There is a small scar on his cheek. He was one of a group of Republican soldiers captured in Spain, stood against a wall and machine-gunned. The officer in charge finished off with his pistol anyone left kicking. The bullet which hit Jose went in under the jaw and came out through his cheek. He lived to crawl away. He is beginning his third year of prison camp.

Wave Reaches Peak

The refugee tidal wave reached its peak between June 10 and 14, when 10,000,000 French joined the foreigners fleeing to the South choking the highways of France. The Nazis were marching on Paris. Every political emigré — White Russian, Spaniard, German, Austrian, or Czech who had found refuge in France—fled for his life. They covered the land like locusts, using up everything as they advanced. Cities like Cahors with a normal population of 13,000 in five days numbered 73,000 persons.

In the Departments of Creuse and Indre some areas were multiplied 14 times. The city of Pau quadrupled in four days. They came in every sort of conveyance from push carts to taxis and limousines. They slept everywhere, in barns, on floors, under the open sky. They fled in summer clothes. Some brought all they could carry. Others came empty-handed.

Wide World

How Refugees Exist at Camp des Milles

1. Part of the German quarters at Camp des Milles at Bouches-du-Rhone, near Marseilles. The wooden bedsteads were made by the men. 2. The camp commissary chief has called heads of the various groups at the camp to give them instructions. 3. Two refugees detained at Camp des Milles discuss matters of mutual interest. 4. Morning ablutions in the open air. 5. View of the building, a former brick factory, seen through the iron fence that surrounds the camp.

Countesses and peasants shared the same fate.

The Armistice was signed June 25. The line of demarcation between Occupied and Unoccupied France was drawn. The Wiesbaden Commission decreed that no Jew, foreigner or colored person might cross this line to enter the occupied zone. Article 19 of the agreement provided that the French must hand over to the Third Reich all Germans wanted by the Nazis.

The Vichy Government began the repatriation of Belgian refugees. The men who had been so carefully marooned were sent home in freight cars. Trainloads of them ended their journey in the Ruhr where today they man factories under German control.

The Germans established a Zone Interdite (Forbidden Zone) running from the Pas de Calais on the Channel to the Swiss border. This includes the richest coal and iron mines of France and the largest manufacturing area. It already is incorporated as a part of the Reich. Out of this Forbidden Zone, 70,000 Lorrainers have been driven since last November.

Forced To Vacate

Some of them have left farms and homes which their families have owned for generations. They were called upon by the German Gestapo, given a few hours to pack 60 pounds of luggage for each person and forced to make over the title of farms or businesses to incoming German settlers. Then, piled like cattle into waiting freight cars, they were sent to the south of France.

Alsatians were invited to return to their deserted homes last summer. Hundreds accepted the offer and started their businesses anew and cared for their farms. When everything was running smoothly and crops had been gathered, they were expelled with a few hours' notice, allowed only old clothes among their 60 pounds of personal belongings, and 2,000 francs in money.

All these thousands of persons could not be allowed to wander over the south of France. The Prefect of each Department has tried to solve the problem in his own section. He has taken unused factories, buildings, or camps in his area to house these homeless people.

The French generally are segregated from the foreigners. Camps which already were established for Spanish refugees or camps such as Gurs and St. Nicholas and Les Milles, where Germans and Austrians were interned, have been enlarged to take in more persons. The French Government is housing and feeding these refugees at its own expense.

The burden is tremendous. Without food enough for the local civilian population, officials are expected to provide for thousands of others. The treatment of the people in the camps by the commandants is humane. The difficulties arise from lack of materials to improve the situation.

In Worst Position

The foreign refugee in France today has the worst position of all. He may not return to his home—if it is north of the line. He may not work; he may not emigrate without permission of the Wiesbaden Commission. When his personal means are at an end, he is forced to go into a concentration camp.

The five largest camps for foreigners—Gurs, Argelès, Le Vernet, Agde, Les Milles—are situated in the South of France.

I have seen Gurs. St. Nicholas, Argelès, and Agde and talked with persons who have been interned in all of the others. There are certain likenesses. Perhaps the description of a Czech refugee girl writing from Rieucros, a concentration camp in the Massif Central, where about 2,000 women are interned, will give some idea of them.

She writes: "In three days' time it will be a year that I have been interned. . . . We live here in wooden barracks. In ours there are 67 women. We sleep on straw sacks—set on wooden berths two stories high. In summer it was terribly hot. All winter it was so cold that sometimes we could not sleep. It is hard to bear because the food does not give us enough sustenance. It is mostly composed of dried vegetables. For months we have had practically nothing but different sorts of beans, lentils, or dried peas. The bread ration is less and less.

"We have absolutely nothing sweet and no fats. If one is here without money it is very hard and the canteen is very expensive. There are all sorts of women here, some criminals.

"In the past days we could buy a little soap, but now even that is gone.

"I left all my personal belongings in Paris. The only things I have to wear were lent me by friends. We have nothing warm. If you could do something for us, especially for shoes, it would be wonderful. Perhaps you could find some wool and we could knit something for ourselves.

"We try to keep up our spirits as well as possible. Something to work on would be a godsend, However, it is all a terrible problem. How long can we keep any health or sanity unless we have help from the outside?"

This is the first of two articles by Mrs. Sharp on refugee conditions in France.

Churchill Lauds Anzac Units; Bristol Honors Two Americans

BRISTOL, England, April 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today that "Australian and New Zealand troops may be in contact with the enemy today in the classic land of Greece, fighting with the sons of Britain and playing an important part in the universal drama."

He spoke in the bomb-scarred University of Bristol as the Chancellor of the University invested the United States Ambassador, Mr. John G. Winant, and the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert G. Menzies, with honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws. A similar degree was conferred in absentia on Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University. Despite last night's severe raid, a large crowd assembled for the ceremony.

"It is indeed a marvelous fact," Mr. Churchill said, "that Australia and New Zealand, who are separated from us in Europe with its passions and quarrels by the great ocean spaces, send their manhood and scatter their wealth upon this world cause" though bound by no bond or treaty.

The Prime Minister toured the bombed areas before the ceremony.

Shaking hands with many grimy civil defense workers worn by an all-night fight against the air raiders, Mr. Churchill told them, "God bless you all. We will give it back to them."

In his speech conferring the degrees the Prime Minister said: "I go about the country whenever I can escape for a few hours or days from my duty at headquarters and I see damage done by the enemy's attacks, but I also see, side by side with the devastation and amid the ruins, glad, confident, bright and smiling eyes gleaming with consciousness of being associated with a movement finer, higher, wider, than any human or personal issues.

"I see the spirit of an unconquerable people, I see a spirit bred in freedom, nursed in tradition, which has come down to us through the centuries and will enable us most surely at this moment, this turning point in the history of the world, to bear our part in such a way that none of our race who come after us will have any reason to cast reproach upon their sires.

"That we should be assembled here, and gathered here in this way, is such a mark of fortitude and phlegm, of a courage, or a detachment from material facts worthy of all that we have learned to believe of ancient Rome or of modern Greece."

Of Mr. Winant, Mr. Churchill observed:

"He is a man whose whole life has been a preparation for a cause which he is now called upon, in a position of great responsibility and influence, to sustain.

"I must assure all of the strong feeling of uplift and encouragement, the strong feeling of the grandeur and imperishable character of our cause which association with him raises in my breast.

"He is interpreter of the great Republic to us and he is our interpreter and friend sending back his messages across the ocean to them."

Book Calls by War Workers Overtax Manchester Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Decentralization of the work of the Manchester Corporation's library services in order to take books to busy war workers has been so successful in the past year that 280,000 more books were issued than during the previous 12 months. Six new branches have been opened, yet the demand for books continues unabated and issues have increased by more than 100 per cent in certain areas.

Thousands of children who have been evacuated from the City for instance, have been followed to the country by supplies of books where the schools have been used as depots.

The library supplied a nucleus of six books for every four children, so that every Manchester school—no matter where it may be situated temporarily—has its own lending library from the City Libraries Committee. Books can be changed on demand and as often as required.

This school service involved a first distribution of more than 10,000 books, most of which were bought specially for the purpose. As a result of this scheme the total of books issued in the Juvenile Departments was up by 203,000 on the previous year.

Important War Service

In catering for adult readers a "deposit" library system has developed into an important wartime service. Libraries are "deposited" at Air Raid Precaution Depots, Auxiliary Fire Service Stations, and Searchlight Antiaircraft Units, Balloon Barrage sites and so forth.

Manchester's "traveling library" system has also been extended considerably to meet war workers' needs. A vehicle visiting outlying districts once or twice a week, operates as a miniature "open access" lending library, with 1,200 books.

Although originally designed to issue 300 to 400 books a day, the number issued these days often exceeds 1,000. When blackout conditions restricted activities of the traveling library the Committee opened several small branch libraries, utilizing whatever accommodation could be obtained at short notice.

These branches, with their temporary equipment, issued no less than 174,772 books during the six months January to June, 1940.

Exhibitions Arranged

A number of exhibtions are staged at the £500,000 Central Library, opened by King George V in 1934.

A collection of books of interest to gardeners and nurserymen is shown each spring. Demonstrations on horticulture and agriculture are given, the venture being supported by the Director of Parks and Gardens, the Agricultural Committee, the Allotment Holders' Association and other bodies connected with the Corporation Departments.

Lectures are arranged at lunch-time and demonstrations held at other hours convenient for allotment holders and newcomers to the "vegetable patch" in Britain's "Dig for Victory" campaign.

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D.A.R. Work for British Relief; 50th Congress Opens April 14

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Great Britain has no more loyal supporters in the United States than the women whose ancestors fought King George III for America's freedom back in 1776.

Members of the Nation's largest patriotic society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, arriving here 4,000 strong this week end for their 50th "Continental Congress," are talking chiefly about Britain and what they can do to help that nation as a means of ultimately defending the United States.

Neville Butler, Minister from Great Britain, will make the keynote address at the opening session of the Congress on the night of April 14 on "The Price of Liberty."

"The British people are fighting for the same institutions of self-government that the founders of our republic fought to preserve," observed Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., D. A. R. President-General, recently. "They are the living demonstration of the spirit which we as a society have endeavored to keep alive. Our admiration and support is therefore both natural and logical."

Some Activities Cited

The society is raising funds for purchasing ambulances for Britain, one member has given a mobile canteen and others are busily engaged in individual service with the American Red Cross or other relief organizations.

On a recent visit to State D. A. R. conferences from coast to coast Mrs. Robert found chapters contributing from 2,000 to 5,000 service hours in work at various local headquarters of the American Red Cross. One midwestern State had chalked up more than 84,000 hours of such service.

In various localities, D. A. R. chapters have organized citizens' groups to provide wholesale recreation for soldiers on leave from neighboring military camps. In one locality this work has been placed entirely in the hands of junior members of the D. A. R.

Mentioning instances of individual service, Mrs. Robert reported that one national officer of the society has personally knitted more than 70 sweaters and a former national officer completes three pairs of socks and two pairs of gloves each week.

Traditional Work Continued

With all their interest in aid to Britain, the Daughters are not forgetting their traditional responsibilities for furnishing the United States with historic mementoes of its own struggle for freedom.

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Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.

National President of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This week Mrs. Robert, members of her cabinet and a number of national and State D. A. R. officers journeyed to Valley Forge, Pa. to present seven additional carillon bells to the Washington Memorial Chapel. The bells, dedicated by Mrs. Leland Stanford Duxbury of Minneapolis, Historian General of the society, were donated by D. A. R. members in Alabama, North Dakota, Arkansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oregon and Tennessee. With these bells, the carillon now has a total of 37, ranging in size from a few ounces to three and a half tons. Eleven State bells and a large national bell are yet to be added.

Another pre-Congress event was the arrival in the Nation's Capital of 48 D. A. R. "Good Citizenship Pilgrims," who will spend four days here as guests of the society. Competition among high school girl seniors for this honor, based on dependability, service leadership and patriotism, was keener this year than ever before, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne of Brookville, Ind., national chairman of the pilgrimage, reported.

Pan-American Day to Stress Unity Theme

Continued from Page 1

ble for its maintenance and further development," Dr. Rowe declared.

Chief Events in Capital

Here in Washington the day will be marked by three special events. The ceremonies will begin with a luncheon at the Union in honor of the Governing Board at which Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Ambassadors or Ministers of the 20 Latin-American republics will be present. The host will be Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations among the American republics.

In the afternoon Edwin C. Hill, the well-known radio commentator, will give his daily broadcast from the Union, speaking on inter-American travel, while in the evening there will be the customary concert of Latin-American music. Guest artists will be the Chilean soprano Lila Cerda and the Cuban violinist Angel Reyes.

The major event of Pan-American Day in New York City will be a dinner at which Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, will be the principal speaker. A $2,500 prize will be awarded to Ciro Algeria, Peruvian author, as winner of the Latin-American literary competition sponsored by Farrar & Rinehart, book publishers, and by Redbook magazine. Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, will also speak.

Runners-up in the literary contest were Enrique Gil Gilbert of Ecuador, Cecilio J. Carneiro of Brazil and Miguel Mendenz of Mexico.

April 14th was selected for the celebration of Pan-American Day because on that date in 1890 the first international conference of American states, meeting in Washington adopted a resolution which resulted in the creation of the Commercial Bureau of the American Republics, known today as the Pan American Union. This date was chosen not so much to honor the Pan American Union, as to fix a date when schools are in session in nearly all the countries of the continent, and thus make possible the widest possible observance of the day.

Following the recommendation of the Governing Board, the Presidents of all the 21 republics, members of the Union, proclaimed Pan-American Day. In the United States the proclamation issued by the President directed that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on that date, and called upon the "schools, civic associations, and people of the United States generally to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies, thereby giving expression to the spirit of continental solidarity and to the sentiments of cordiality and friendly feeling which the Government and people of the United States entertain toward the peoples and Governments of the other republics of the American continent."

Nazis Assail Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

In Berlin, authorized German sources said today that not within a century has a statesman so completely misjudged a situation as President Roosevelt did regarding Yugoslavia.

They declared the American President's prestige had suffered a tremendous blow.

Regarding Mr. Roosevelt's arrangements with the Danish Minister at Washington for bases on Greenland, these sources commented:

"That Roosevelt shrinks from no violation of law is well known. According to information we have, his arrangement with the Danish Minister is illegal. Until the Danish Government, however, has announced its position, Germany will not make known its own. It will then, however, react in the manner deemed best and by measures deemed expedient."

President Roosevelt's proclamation opening the Red Sea route to Suez to United States merchant shipping was described as "the first open intervention in European affairs and violation of the European Monroe Doctrine."

In Rome, Stefani, Italian news agency, said that President Roosevelt's announcement opening the Red Sea to United States ships was based on "one of his original, as well as arbitrary interpretations of international law" evolving from a theory that Egypt is neutral.

The newspaper Popolo di Roma said that President Roosevelt had set himself up as "emperor of the world."

The comment was linked with United States protection of Greenland under an agreement signed by Danish Minister Henrik de Kauffman on behalf of the Danish throne.

Il Popolo di Roma called this "a ridiculous agreement reached between Secretary Hull and a Danish adventurer who was raised to the rank of plenipotentiary by the fact of being born, it seems, in Denmark."

Greenlanders All

Wide World

New Wards of Uncle Sam

Eskimo children playing with Eskimo dog puppies at an Eskimo settlement in Eastern Greenland, the United States' new outpost in the North Atlantic. The children train the puppies as sledge dogs. To the Eskimos, dogs are as valuable as horses to farmers.

Labor's Power Surges in U. S.; Parallel to Britain Pointed

Continued from Page 1

mediate benefits of industrial expansion.

2. A speeding up of defense production by bringing about a higher degree of co-ordination within the industrial structure and by making possible the fullest utilization of labor's technical knowledge of production processes.

3. A rising standard of living for a constantly greater number of workers and an end to unemployment.

Although labor is finding different instruments for expressing its mounting influence in both countries, observers point to a considerable parallel in developments between Great Britain and the United States. The successful prosecution of the war effort in Britain is admittedly dependent upon labor and its influence in the Government is commensurate with that fact.

Bevin and Knudsen

The parallel could be put this way: in a predominantly conservative government in Britain, the dominant power over industry is in the hands of a highly regarded labor leader, Ernest Bevin, while a dominantly labor government in the United States—the dominant power over industry—is in the hands of a highly regarded industrial leader—William S. Knudsen.

In both countries, practically, the balance of power is more often on the side of labor.

The elevation of organized labor to a status in which it has a direct and authoritative share in if not complete equality with that of ownership and management is advocated by the C. I. O. President in these words:

"If we are to look forward to an era when American industry is again as virile as its past, and at the same time as productive as modern science and invention can make it, then this new status for labor becomes an imperative demand. . . .

"If over-centralization is the hallmark of the totalitarian state, then freedom and opportunity are the proofs of democracy. A potent force on the side of the American scheme of things is the effort to give every worker a responsible part in the enterprise to which he contributes his skill and his labor and through which he strives to maintain and to improve his standard of living.

Fullest Productivity

"Ownership, management and labor should join forces in the pursuit of optimum productivity . . . democracy 'in industry will open the gates to the highway that leads to optimum productivity."

The full support and sympathy of the Administration for this view is generally accepted and is evidenced by the two-headed management which the President has given to the Office of Production Management in which management and labor have co-equal authority. It is evidenced also in the appointment of John G. Winant, former head of the International Labor Office, as Ambassador to Britain. It is evidenced also by the appointment of numerous labor representatives to positions of strategic influence in all the Government defense agencies.

Mr. Murray, since his election to the Presidency of the C. I. O., is himself the architect of one of the most far-reaching of organized labor's specific proposals for enlarging its role in the defense program. It is Mr. Murray who is advocating the establishment of industry councils "to improve administration and planning of national defense program."

He affirms that the establishment of defense councils by industry and Labor, equipped with proper administrative machinery and co-ordinated by one central representative board, "will provide a most efficient basis for defense production and labor relations."

Murray Plan

Under Mr. Murray's plan, councils headed by a representative of the Federal Government and made up of representatives of labor and management, in equal numbers, would be set up in each of the major defense industries.

Specific plans have also been advanced by the C. I. O. for reorganization of two industries. The first of these plans, proposed last December by the United Automobile Workers, calls for conversion of a part of the automobile industry to mass production of airplanes. The second plan, based on a survey by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in January, proposes to increase the annual output of the steel industry by nearly 6,000,000 tons by bringing unused capacity into production.

The World War, like the present war, gave rise to a movement for collaboration between wage earners and employers as a means of achieving maximum industrial production.

The National War Labor Board, set up in 1918, ordered the formation in many non-union establishments of "joint works councils" made up of management representatives and delegates elected by employees. It was intended that these councils should provide a channel for larger participation by employees in management.

Councils Abandoned

The wartime experiment did not work well and as soon as the wartime controls were relaxed councils in numerous plants were abandoned.

After the war, the works councils movement gained the support of many employers groups, both as a medium for introduction of "industrial democracy" and as a method of checking the spread of unionism, but with the advent of the depression in 1929 the movement declined rapidly in importance. Since 1933, with collective bargaining protected and encouraged by various New Deal Laws, unionism has spread rapidly, and labor's interest in plans for increased participation in the direction of industry has revived.

Labor's interest in sharing what have heretofore been considered exclusively management responsibilities has, indeed, more than revived. It has gained extraordinary strength and support, sympathetically backed, as it is by the Government. It is a movement in the making, possessing great significance and great potentialities. The direction it takes and effects it produces depend upon the responsibility with which labor's new-found power is used.

Convoy Question Rifts Two Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—The proposal to expedite aid to Britain by United States trans-Atlantic convoying of American goods found the America First Committee out today with strident denunciation of such "war-like" handling of the emergency, while the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies proclaimed anew its slogan "deliver the goods to Britain now," in support of this policy.

"The President of the United States has said that convoys mean shooting, and shooting is very close to war," the America First group said in its statement. "Therefore the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies is now talking about war."

Taking cognizance of the heavy sinkings of British merchant tonnage by the Nazis, the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies prepared to blanket the Nation with a broadside of a giant shipbuilding replacement program.

Hugh Moore, chairman of its National Executive Committee, said the group would campaign through mass meetings, radio addresses, and newspaper and billboard advertising. In addition to shipbuilding, it will urge the transfer to Britain of as many American vessels as possible and protection of the ships by American naval vessels through the lease of additional destroyers, convoying of ships, or policing of ship lanes.

British Labor Shelves Strikes in Emergency

Continued from Page 1

ditions British Labor naturally realizes clearer than American the essential importance of the closest and widest co-operation with employers in the national effort—an attitude which the majority of employers reciprocate—and so laid a solid basis for industrial co-operation in the supreme effort.

British Labor and American are also at different levels of social and industrial development, and the general public in both countries varies in their outlook on such important issue as that of collective bargaining.

If the British interpretation is correct the present strikes in the United States are fundamentally a part of the workers' struggle for recognition of trade union rights long since accepted by the general body of employers here.

With few exceptions these latter are as Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared last week "deeply thankful that there is in existence a strong organized Trade Union movement with which they can deal and which keeps its bargain and which moves along a strongly controlled and suitable path of policy."

Class Reconciliation

The rights of collective bargaining so strongly disputed by some leading American employers have become an accepted fact here.

It is significant that the Premier spoke at a joint lunch by the Trade Union Congress and the Employers' Federation honoring the American Ambassador, John C. Winant, which was intended to emphasize the policy of class reconciliation.

Commentators who interpret this as an official adoption of Socialism might profitably consider whether actually it is not another example of that practical British halfway policy which means little more than incorporation of Trade Unionism into the structure of British society today.

British Labor is today deeply concerned with problems of wages, working conditions, and the maintaining of the gains already made. Changes in most of these fields are naturally suspended during wartime.

But this is balanced by the important, if intangible fact that the worker today feels the present war isn't aiding the war profiteers. Labor is convinced that the Government policy leaves very much less room for profiteering and that all classes are bearing a fair share of the burdens.

Such legislation as the 100 per cent excess profits tax shows that the Government is controlling excessive profit-making, the higher income tax and other direct taxes indicate that the upper middle class must bear a very large portion of the cost, while Government subsidies for bread and milk help to keep down the cost of living for the lower classes, as does also the fact that there is no increase in indirect taxes in the most recent budget.

Full Collaboration Reached

Under such conditions, with the workers' sense of fair play and justice not violated, the war danger overhanging, conciliation and co-operation as keynotes of the present Government's labor policy, a proper atmosphere for smooth working exists.

This is evidenced by the fact that war emergency industrial legislation has been the result of the collaboration of organizations of employers and employees under direction of the Government.

"Direction" rather than compulsion is the keynote of the whole policy of the Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

Even his most recent measures of introducing "industrial conscription," although ultimately resting upon compulsion, go far to preserve individual freedom and the atmosphere of free choice. For compulsion begins only after the person concerned has refused a choice of occupation offered—and even then there is the possibility of appeal to a tribunal.

Britain's turnover from peacetime to war production naturally is much further ahead than that of the United States, and many comprehensive changes in the structure and control of industry have been wrought during the past two years.

An order in council of May 24, 1940, under an Emergency Powers Act order gave the Minister of Supply authority to declare undertakings mainly engaged in war production as "controlled undertakings." This entitled him to lay down war work, hours and labor, and the price of goods such firms must adopt.

Direction of Employment

Early in March this year Mr. Bevin's "essential work order" prohibited the leaving or discharge of workmen in certified essential undertakings. For the first time this gave legal compulsion to make men and women enter specified industries.

Workmen are guaranteed good conditions of employment, but required also to turn to other suitable work if necessary.

In June, 1940, the same Minister set up a National Arbitration Tribunal to settle trade disputes and prevent strikes and lockouts. This organization, which resembles the Roosevelt Defense Labor Mediation Board, consists of a chairman and two independent nominees experienced in industrial conciliation.

In addition for each heading two representatives are chosen from panels established by the Minister of Labor after consultation with the British Employers Federation and the general council of the Trade Union Congress. Political bias plays no part in such appointments.

The tribunal's aim is to promote conciliation where a spirit of conciliation exists, deter extremist action by offering the alternative of an independent inquiry and decision, while simultaneously providing penalties against those causing strikes or lockouts.

The Tribunal works as follows: Any dispute existing or apprehended may be reported to the Minister of Labor by either party concerned. The Minister then refers such dispute for settlement to the suitable machinery available in the particular industry. If a settlement is not reached or is unduly delayed he may refer the dispute for an award to the Tribunal, which is required when practicable to make an award within 14 days of the date of reference.

Both Sides Bound

Any settlement reached by agreement, decision, or award binds the employers and workers involved—in fact will apply not merely to these particular firms but to the whole industry or industrial area affected.

Employers' terms and conditions of employment must also be as favorable as those generally recognized in their branch of industry. Lockouts and strikes are forbidden unless the dispute had been previously reported to the Minister. An order in council also provides for departures from usual trade practices during the wartime emergency.

It is essential to emphasize that before compulsory arbitration attempts at voluntary settlement are first made, and therefore the National Arbitration Tribunal, like the American Defense Labor Mediation Board, really begins to function only at the invitation of the Labor Department when that Department's other conciliation efforts have failed.

Britain's man power today is divided into the men and women in the fighting services or working on essential war production work. The vast majority are directly or indirectly Government-controlled. Four recent measures extended this control.

Extension of Control

One called up more age groups into the fighting forces; another made the Ministry of Transport a direct employer of labor, in certain dock areas, for example, in the Merseyside; another gave the Admiralty control of shipbuilding labor, construction and repair of naval and mercantile marine shipping; and yet another makes possible a greater enrollment of women in war industries.

The Ministry of Labor can under the "emergency Powers (defense) Act," control and utilize "all" labor.

The National Service (armed forces) Acts had earlier given comprehensive powers for the transfer of men from civil occupations to the fighting forces.

Britain, and especially British labor, looks on understandingly at the present industrial struggle in America. It is seen here as a continuation of the struggle over the New Deal under the new name of defense production. There is much regret, however, that the struggle has come to a head just when complete Anglo-American co-operation and home unity in the United States as well as Britain is essential for the triumph of democracy.

Peace in East Up to Japan

(Continued from Page 3)

such proof of Nipponese sincerity. Japan could have set him up at once in Nanking with an immediately recognized regime accompanied by a carefully staged "token withdrawal" of some Japanese troops. This could have been accompanied by other spectacular, though inwardly meaningless, gifts of "face" without actually giving Mr. Wang anything.

The thing could have been done in tremendous style, granted Japanese capacity to think quickly and clearly and to take equally prompt, united action. But unhappily for Nippon's fortunes in China, such qualities have never been much in evidence, and seldom less so throughout the progress of a hesitant, haggling course of negotiations with Mr. Wang, at very long last capped by an agreement on onerous and complicated terms.

The eventual installation and diplomatic recognition of what was patently a "puppet" government at Nanking was anti-climactic even to the Japanese themselves, and today neither Mr. Wang nor his pseudo-rule are often mentioned in Tokyo. On their own ground, and especially in near-by Shanghai which has been plagued by unprecedentedly cynical fostering of gambling, narcotics, gunmen and gangster rule in territory under control of the Wang satellites, there is perhaps still some respect for Mr. Wang as an individual—despite common reference to him as a traitor. But there is no respect for his regime, nor any hope that with the best of good will it can do anything for China.

Obvious Mockery

"Peace" such as now exists between Japan's incredibly styled "National Government at Nanking" and the Japanese Government is an obvious mockery.

Not only is that the case, but the very signing of a fictitious peace with turncoat Chinese has hurt Japan's chances of convincing any patriotic Chinese that kind words concerning "no territorial annexation," "no indemnity," and so on are anything but a joke in poor taste. In signing with Mr. Wang, the Japanese claimed no direct indemnity yet they saddled such burdens on Nanking as to amount to the same thing. They made it clear that they intend to garrison China indefinitely. They did not relinquish their grip either upon the formerly Government-owned railways and other utilities, or privately owned Chinese factories, despite gestures without meaning. They gave no real power to the Government they had set up despite frequent declarations that here was not to be another Manchukuo. In other words, although Chinese never felt much inclination to attach any importance to Japanese declarations that only some vague "communism" was the target, and that the most fair and moderate requirements would be put forward if China would only be "reasonable," they now feel less than ever disposed to credit such talk—if possible.

What, then, is the feeling about the future? It seems to me that the atmosphere in both free China and in Japan, coupled with the obvious existence of a military stalemate neither party tries to do much about, suggests that both the Chinese and the Japanese look to the world situation for eventual solution of the Sino-Japanese embroilment. China has cast her lot with the democracies, Japan with the Axis. If Britain wins with America's help, the Chinese hope and the Japanese fear that Japan will have to listen to reason on a Far East settlement. It is an ironical postscript that many Japanese are worrying with good cause over the thought that if Germany is triumphant in Europe this may by no means signal the end of Japan's troubles in Asia!

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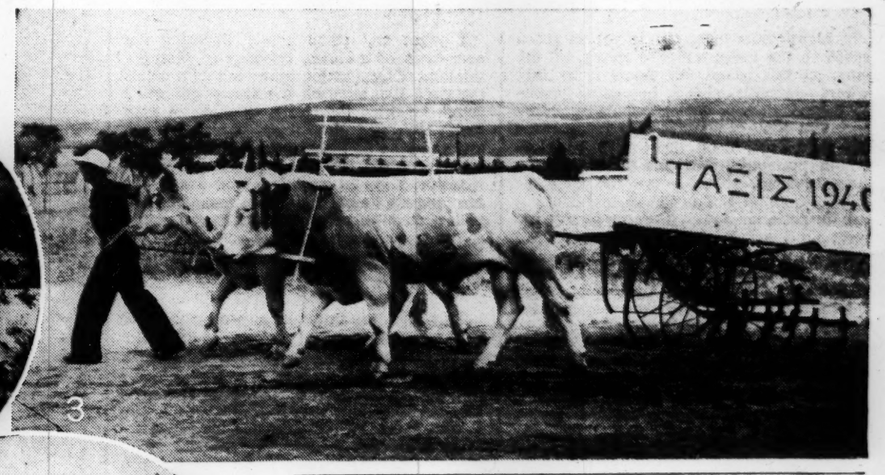

(1) The Sherrill Memorial Quadrangle of the heroic American Farm School six miles out of Salonika. In this building are the shops in which those remaining at the School have been making articles for the Red Cross. (2) Students at work in the garden in April, 1939. Greek boys have for many years learned up-to-date farming at the School and have kept in touch with the School after they left to work on their own or others' farms. (3) A pair of oxen raised on the School farm. (4) Poultry raising is part of the School's training. Today eggs are almost impossible to get in Greece and have rocketed in price since the war. This photograph was taken by Mrs. Henry Reed in March, 1938. (5) One of the air-raid shelters at the School. The old Roman aqueduct which the students broke into by accident when laying a water pipe now provides a tunnel more than a hundred feet in length as shelter, with several others connecting.

A Bond of Co-operation Between Greece and U.S.A. Built by Work Of American Farm School

With Nazis in Salonika, This School, Founded Under Turkish Regime, Is Now Under German Occupation, But Its Boys Know American Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The American Farm School at Salonika has for the third time passed from the authority of one nation into that of another. When the invading Nazis seized this second port of Greece, they also assumed control of the School, which is one of the largest institutions in the vicinity. By the time the Nazis arrived, all members of the American staff had left except the Director and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles House.

The American Farm School has passed through many trials, has heard the roar of cannon and had the soldiers of France, Italy, and England pass its doors. It was started in 1904 under the most modest auspices possible by John Henry House, a truly great American missionary of far-seeing vision and courage. He had become convinced as he worked among the squalid little villages and farms of Macedonia that what the peasants needed was to learn how to farm. He wanted to take threshing machines, combines, and reapers, as well as Bibles to the people. He wanted to give them pedigreed pigs instead of the miserable razorbacks they were raising, to improve their cattle, to teach them the dignity of labor as well as arithmetic and reading.

**Specialized
In the Impossible**

He had scant encouragement from his friends and almost no money. The original 65 acres he bought with borrowed money was dry, barren land without a tree or a well. But Mr. House was a man like the engineers of the Panama canal—he "specialized in the wholly impossible." The first well was dug, water being struck at one hundred and seventy-five feet. Under the roof of the well were painted in Greek, Turkish, and Bulgarian letters the words, "Jesus said, Whosoever thirsts let him come unto me and drink."

Many people drank from that well and from others that were soon dug. Among them were Wallachian shepherds, Turks, Bulgarians, Greek children, and Serbian soldiers on their way to the front in the World War. How often they thanked the man who gave them water!

The first boys to come to the two-room adobe brick school were orphans whose parents had been killed by the Turks. Macedonia was then under the domination of Turkey and Salonika a city of minarets.

**With a View
Of Mt. Olympus**

The site of the school is very beautiful with part of it bordering the blue Aegean sea and a magnificent view of snow-covered Mt. Olympus, 40 miles away. Here little Greek boys were taught how to bake their own bread in the big brick oven, how to care for the chickens and cows, and how to use manure as a fertilizer instead of burning it. One group worked in the morning and studied in the afternoon. An alternate group reversed the process. Friends in America sent money, new buildings were put up, improvements gradually added. The old wooden plow which they used at first gave place to a steel plow; a harrow and cultivator were sent by friends, and, later, many modern tools were acquired.

Mr. and Mrs. House believed firmly that every actual need would be met and their faith was rewarded. News of this remarkable school won friends in widely scattered parts of the world from people in California to Madras in the Indian Ocean. Aid came to them from Europe, Asia, Africa and Armenia.

As the school grew, more and more boys came, not only from the near-by countryside but from Balkan countries that had always been hostile to Greece. But the boys in spite of their different nationalities lived together in friendliness.

The two little cows that were at the school in the first year became the nucleus for a big modern dairy, which daily distributes clean fresh milk to mothers and babies in Salonika.

**Here Saul of Tarsus
Preached**

The school was still young in 1912 when the dogs of war were loose in the land. The roads were crowded with munitions and soldiers, the land was aflame with martial excitement. On St. Demetrius' Day, October 26th, the Turkish rule ceased in ancient Salonika and there was universal joy. But in another two years came the World War, and again Salonika became a scene of intrigue, with troops of many nations thronging its streets. Its beautiful harbor was the prize desired by all the Balkans. Here where Saul of Tarsus preached, the armies of warring nations tramped through bitter cold winters and the stifling dust of summer.

But work at the quiet Farm School went steadily on. The staff had grown and nine buildings were added. There were trees on the barren land, mulberries, figs, and apricots. People visited the farm to rest and admire. Officers far from home joined in the hymn singing and prayers on quiet Sabbath evenings.

In 1916 the school suffered an air raid but no member of the school was hurt. Mrs. House wrote to her daughter in America—"God is as able to guide the fall of a bomb as to note the fall of a sparrow."

**And Now
New Problems**

The coming of the Germans into Greece has of course brought many new problems to the school, but no fear and no dismay, because long experience in violent changes and an unconquerable faith lift the House family and their institution above terror.

Dr. John Henry House, founder of the School, began to work in Bulgaria when it was still part of Turkey. When Bulgaria was freed, Dr. House went to Macedonia, which continued to be in Turkey, and he made his headquarters at Salonika. Much of his life was spent in the very midst of war and revolutions. He frequently saw terrorists, secret police and armies at first hand. He played a major and extremely difficult role in freeing a missionary colleague, who had been kidnaped by Bulgarian revolutionists.

Through all this the Houses, both parents and children, remained calm and unafraid. Few people in the world are so free from worries as they have been. They have been held up by the absolute assurance that the people about Salonika in all regimes would need light, love and knowledge and that God will always lift them up. Dr. House more than once went to jail cheerfully. And he did not lose his cheer when foreign armies occupied his school.

**Loyally
On the Job**

Today his son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles House, though sorrowful at the sight of partially ruined Salonika and at their school without scholars, are remaining calmly on the job to which they devoted themselves and with the people to whom they consecrated their service.

There are still 25 families on the 350-acre farm, 56 head of cattle, 40 pigs, 1,200 chickens and 100 sheep to be cared for. An air-raid shelter has been built next to the big school oven for warmth. The women have been in recent months hard at work for the Red Cross at the 30 sewing machines. The older boys have been drafted a few younger ones and old men carry on the work of the Farm.

They celebrated Thanksgiving and Christmas with a service of song and prayer, with many newspapermen as guests. They sent Christmas packages to all their boys in the army and received warm letters of thanks.

And so as elsewhere in Greece, valiantly the ideals of democracy, hard work, friendly co-operation are being lived up to. Who can say but that the influence which has gone out from this school, sending its graduates back to enlighten and improve village life, has done something to make us all feel the glory that is modern Greece.

After That, the Parents Came To School of Their Own Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warrensburg, Mo.

The students of the eighth grade Civics Class brought their parents to class, just once. Thereafter, the parents came to class. They came unannounced, found vacant seats and often before the hour was over, added their bit to the debate in session.

The civic class had read through the civics text and perhaps studied it a bit, though some parts did appear dull and lifeless, and no one showed much enthusiasm until the teacher announced a new project.

About this time the newspapers began carrying stories about the state legislature which was to meet in Jefferson City i January. This meant little to the youngsters except that they had learned that the state legislature meets each two years to pass laws. These pupils live 200 miles from the capital. They knew few if any lawmakers and never had seen a copy of the statutes.

**They Chose
Districts**

The teacher asked a lawyer in town to lend to the class a copy of the Revised Statutes. He did. With a copy of Roberts' Rules of Order and this borrowed copy of the Revised Statutes of Missouri as guides, the Civics Class organized itself into a Senate of the State Legislature. There were thirty-four students, so each student chose the district he wished to represent. As few towns today are made up of old settlers, most of the students had a choice because their parents formerly had lived in another section of the state or some of their relatives lived in another section.

Then is was up to the pupil to learn all he could about the district he represented. This he did through reading, and oftentimes he wrote to the district for information. Parents, too became interested in telling about their childhood homes.

As the sessions convened, they proceeded according to Robert's Rules. The instructor said these were not too difficult, for after all the pupils averaged thirteen years of age.

As the pupils brought in bills which their parents wished passed, the parents became interested. Business men became interested, too, for often the Legislators called in specialists in a field to explain and interpret the bills. And so they came, the parents and the patrons. Especially did the fathers come (so often when attending P. T. A., one wonders if fathers are parents). They came to the civics class; they were interested.

**Beat Barber-Shop
Round Table**

If the visitors sometimes stole the show from the pupils through sheer superiority in years of experience and knowledge, that, too, educated the pupil. And father learned this town meeting at school was oftentimes as interesting as the barber shop round-table or the Elk gab feast.

This class met in Bonne Terre, Mo., in southwest Missouri — Bonne Terre, where the streets are paved with lead. But it might have met in Racket or St. Louis.

The Family Forum

From Lucinda, Who Has Just Turned Seventeen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Several of you have expressed satisfaction over the name finally chosen for the Parent Column. "I like a title that uses the word 'family' since many of us who are not parents write for and read this column," is a comment often repeated. The next thing, now, is to make this column better than it has ever been. You who read it are the contributors. Miss D. E., of Maryland, sends us the letter we print today, and says of it: "In my work with 4-H Club girls there are many interesting letters. One I have copied, thinking it might be of interest to parents and other leaders."—Education Editor.

* * *

**And Lucinda
Says —**

At what age should I consider myself grown-up, I mean really responsible for what I do? When I was very much younger, I used to set the date at 12, then I shifted it to 14, then to 16, but I still wasn't satisfied when I reached 16. You may not realize it, but there is quite a difference between being 16 and being 17. When I was 16, I could get by with saying almost anything. When someone says "a 16-year-old girl said this to me," you expect something very naïve, but "a 17-year-old girl" saying something, that's different.

I have spent my childhood observing adults, especially women. (If adults only knew how closely they were being watched, they'd be more careful about their actions!) I have been unusually fortunate in having fine women to watch. There have been some to whom I have felt especially drawn, some who have seemed more grown-up, more complete, shall I say. They were vastly different in tastes and temperaments, but they all had qualities in common. They were childlike. There is a difference between being childish and childlike, and they were childlike. They had the sincerity, simplicity, enthusiasm, of children. Then they were women with soft voices. A woman doesn't get that kind of voice from taking speech lessons. She gets it from saying nice things to people.

One time I looked right into a woman's eyes and I had the strangest feeling, just like a revelation, that I was seeing her as she was when she was a little girl. No, it was more than that, I felt at that moment that she was a little girl. Believe me, I feel just like a mother toward these women. I know they are not perfect, but I am learning from their mistakes.

I know that they were not grown-up, that they were once children, spoiled kids, too, some of them. A lot of my contemporaries don't realize that though. That's why they don't love the grown-ups as I do.

Lucinda

A Saturday Column

Use of Recorded Broadcasts

Scholastic Magazine has run a series of articles by J. Robert Miles and I. Keith Tyler of the Evaluation of School Broadcasts Project, Ohio State University, on Recordings: A Significant Aid in Teaching. The first article on the availability of recordings appeared in the Jan. 27, 1941, issue of the magazine. The second article on the selection and use of recordings appeared on Feb. 24. The third and last article is in the March 31 issue.

Education by Radio

Who Should Teach?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What are the qualifications of the teacher of the new school? A college degree is not sufficient. The teacher of the new school is a person of remarkable insight, loving, patient, kind and friendly. She is no longer an austere person to be feared, but a loving friend, a wise counselor, a choice companion. Today she is elected not alone for her academic achievements, but for her own qualities of character and spiritual standards. Public opinion is being slowly aroused to realize that our public school teacher is one of the most potent of influences in molding the thought of our future citizens. With this awakening should come the demand that only persons of the highest character be allowed to fill this office.

It is not at all unusual to hear some great man acknowledge his indebtedness to some inspiring teacher. There is no finer work. The greatest of all men was called "The Great Teacher." What nobler work could there be than to follow in his footsteps!

A. B.

Britain's Home Front

Twenty-five films dealing with war problems in Great Britain are now being distributed by the College Film Center, 59 E. Van Buren Street, Chicago. Write them for further information about Films on Democracy. **Ohio State News Letter**

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The Home Forum

Of Certain and Central Springs

IN MANHATTAN there are as yet no green leaves on the trees; but it is spring, all the same, on this island. We know it by first flowers—daffodils, violets, narcissus, gleaming behind glass in florists' windows, shimmering in subway stations on wooden racks like stair-steps. Soon there will be blossoming pushcarts, veritable small gardens along the curbs.

In the park, too, today, there are irrefutable signs; for the animals are out in the open again, enjoying the shy, sweet sun. The zebra, the yak, the tigers, the docile deer—even the goats and giraffes are out, looking scrubbed and shining as though they were wearing new coats, all happy and proud.

The pigeons, with the sunlight turning their breasts and necks iridescent, walk perkily on their rose-colored delicate feet, new-confident of crumbs. The little fellow in red hood and mittens keeps tirelessly trying to catch them in his hands. And the pigeons are tolerant. They come repeatedly up to his outstretched hands and then shy away, peering at him with heads cocked sidewise, quizzically and with a subtle, almost evident amusement. The sun has a new and familiar warmth, and they are pleased with the child and themselves.

There is still some ice on the lake, but the ducks have a wider berth for swimming than they had a few days ago, and they are making the most of it. The baby ones down by the bridge look as if they were trying to paddle off in all directions at once out of sheer exuberance. In two more weeks, they will be learning to sidle up to the row-boats and be fed from outstretched hands.

But the birds and the beasts are not alone in their awareness of oncoming April. The small boys, wrestling and chasing each other on the grass, are confident that they will soon be shedding sweaters, maybe even shoes. Some of them whiz by on the mall on roller-skates, pointing to the empty band-stand, talking of open-air concerts. They are on their way up to the green, where a few hardy baseball players are already out, warming up.

Yes, it is spring on this island. The unmistakable signs of the season are evident everywhere to the people who pass me, walking alone or in groups, heads up, with a fresh, bright, interested look in their faces. But it seems to me, as I watch them, that I see a different sort of look in different eyes; and I walk slowly along, wondering how it is that they are seeing the same scenes in different ways.

I pause and stand gently fingering the near-buds of a shrub, thinking of Georgia, thinking of burgeoning pear trees with petals scattered like stars on the grassy ground. I stand, touching the shrub, thinking of pink peach trees and plum trees, Cherokee roses, and the humble blackberry bushes, a tangle of brief white bloom along the red-rutted roadside. I say to myself: "Even now there are jonquils lining the garden fence and the yellow weed is out in the pasture." I stand, smiling, seeing my Georgia—and suddenly I know why the eyes of the people I see have a separate look.

This lady, for instance, looking out on an acre of grass, is seeing the moors of Maine and hearing the sea in the cove. The girl, climbing up to the rock on that hill, is remembering the blue of the Blue Ridge, it may be, or even of the broad Berkshires. The Italian there by the lake is singing softly under his breath, *somewhere in Naples*, and I sing to myself ahead with him to *the far, sunny shores of Italy*.

And so I see clearly that spring in New York is also spring in Georgia and Maine and the Carolinas, in Omaha, Michigan, New Hampshire, Kansas and Cannes and Crete, Sorrento and Lisbon and Kent. That is to say, they have their own spring in those places but also the people from those places sojourning here have their own spring of home on this island. For this island, the Indian's first, then the Dutchman's and finally mine, does not belong now to the Indian or the Dutchman or even to me; though I have felt, since I first came here, that it was somehow peculiarly mine.

This island-city, this proud, high city ashine in the sun, is everyone's island and city; and that is the way it should be. Because of the peoples it shelters, it is all the cities and countries, all the springs of the world, all the far, diverse and amazing Aprils, awake in the minds and the eyes of all men who walk here in the sunshine. And I like to think that this city, that is Holland's and Spain's and Virginia's and Georgia's and mine, is a burgeoning city of promise, built high on an island of rock. I like to think that it stands in the spring sun, sturdy and big and tall, a city and spring for Georgia and somehow uniquely for me; but I also am proud to know that it stands for Naples, for Kent and the orange-bright spring of Sorrento. An island-city for all men who are finding, in Central Park, a certain and central spring.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Survival at Glastonbury Abbey

THE MARKET PLACE of Glastonbury village is now broad and tidy, its modern Gothic cross rising patiently from a bald area of pavement. The grave façade of the Pilgrims' Inn, more officially known as the George, contrives to look unchanged and unrestored. Its inside is exactly as it should be. There is a parlour full of old oak, a fireplace full of old blue-and-white tile; the china is blue and white; the teas are lavish, the service deft and friendly. You never leave it without promising yourself that you will come back. . . .

There was a time, not long ago as Glastonbury counts up years, when the ruined Abbey lay behind its forgetful little town with only a crooked alley leading to it from the market place. An inn masked its ancient gateway, since restored. In those days you could go to the ruins in broad daylight, openly and presumably unashamed, and bring away as much stone as you wanted, or until you got tired; not as souvenirs, but to make a foundation for your new barn, . . . or to fill up a hole in your chicken run. That tragic, travelled highway to Wells, with its thrilling bend above the Tor, was kept in good repair for years with the broken stone of Glastonbury Abbey, which when King Henry's men had quite finished with it became a sort of free neighbourhood quarry—a not unusual fate for church buildings which stood in the path of those two self-righteous whirlwinds, Henry VIII and Oliver Cromwell.

At the end of the 18th century, when the Puritans in their turn had quite finished with it too, the Abbey fell into the hands of a Presbyterian, who took a zealous pride in its further defacement. . . .

Finally in 1907 it was purchased for the Established Church. No doubt soon after that the little turnstile was put up, and immediately there followed the open-faced souvenir shop which sells the same brass bells and paperweights to be found in York and Canterbury and Land's End. And lastly arrived the people who dig up smooth green turf with spades.

They were at it one summer when I was there—slowly shortening the green vista of the nave which in 1928 had stretched all the way from St. Joseph's chapel to the High Altar. Next time I came, about three years later, half way to the great central arch a dissolute picket fence leaned askew, waist high and futile. A kindly notice-board tacked to it endeavored to make you understand something of what was happening inside, and something of what had already happened before it came. . . . I could muster very little enthusiasm for old pavement levels. . . .

Once more in 1938 I paid my sixpence at the turnstile and approached the Abbey slowly, with a querulous eye alert for meddlesome changes while my back had been turned. It was the pleasantest surprise. All the turf was laid again. They had put everything back, the fence was gone, the workmen were gone—just long white strips of stone in the grass to mark their precious pavement lines, and I suppose things in a museum somewhere. It looked lovelier even than I had been able to remember it—the exquisite broken arches casting shadows on the green—the length of it—the *size* of it—the peace and the dignity of it—blasphemy outlived and shamed and redeemed again to holiness and beauty. . . . With an aching throat I drifted down the sun-flecked nave towards the High Altar.—From "England Was an Island Once," by ELSWYTH THANE. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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"TULIPS AND SPIREA": *A Painting by Eugene Speicher*

ALL THE JOYOUS fragrance and freshness of early garden flowers is suggested by the luminosity and warmth of this painting. In its finished brushwork it is characteristic of the art of Eugene Speicher, one of America's leading artists.

Mr. Speicher is a painter of pleasant subjects—recorded in thoughtfulness and assurance. Whether his subject be flowers, landscape, or portrait, it is painted with insight, care, and a feeling for subtleties of color and texture. Cool, subtle greens, salmon pinks, lilacs, purples—an acute and sensitive color sense adds much to his stature as a painter. His handling of his brush and his technical proficiency match his mastery of harmonious color.

Eugene Speicher, like so many of our painters, was a student of Robert Henri. Speicher's work has remained consistently personal, though growing in maturity, grace, and richness. Born in Buffalo in 1883, he has since his student days lived in New York and for many years has summered in Woodstock, New York, the artists' colony which he helped to establish and make famous.

B. T.

Mary in the Garden

After the Resurrection

She stayed there in the garden, seated now,
Over against the tomb. Her eyes were not
On sepulchre or grave-clothes: they were on
A little celandine that pushed its way
Between the blades of grass. She watched
the dew
Shine on its petals. "What a lovely thing
It is," she thought, and smiled: for the whole
world
Was new. In a few moments she would have
To go and tell the others, "He has risen!"
But for a little while the day was hers.

Her thought went back, but only as a dream,
To those dark hours when demons held her
mind:
"And it was he who healed me then," she
said;
And looked again upon the celandine.
Yet he had gone, saying: "Ah, touch me not!"
Now she knew why. The sun was warm upon
Her hands; softly she felt the comfort of it;
How sweet the garden lay! Yet he was gone.
"It was the Christ which healed, I see it now:
It was not he." Now she could know no loss;
It was the Christ, and this would ever stay.

She did not touch the celandine. She rose,
And now her feet were swift upon the grass;
"All that he said," she thought, "I shall
recall:
It was not he that spoke; it was the Christ;
It was the Comforter,—this will remain."

They met her at the gate; her eyes were like
The still depths of the sea. "He is not dead;
He came, he spoke to me. Where has he gone?
I know not; he'll return." She smiled on
them:
"The Comforter is here; it will not go."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

On Not Overlooking The Present

I WISH TO SEE the day arrive when the young—young women, especially—will not look forward so much to a distant day and to distant circumstances, for a theatre of action, and for the rewards of action, as they are accustomed to do; for they thus deprive themselves of a vast amount of happiness which is due them in the *present*, without in the least enhancing the value or the pleasure of the future.

I wish to see them so educated that they will not only be what they should be, when they come to adult age, but also what they should be now. They have or should have a character to acquire *now*; a reputation to secure and maintain *now*; and a sphere of personal usefulness and happiness to occupy *now*.—From "The Young Woman's Guide," by WM. A. ALCOTT. (1847.)

At Spring

The wind today is apple-green;
A bright, young wind, that breathes the
scent
Of April's dappled, petaled sheen,
And April's eager discontent.
Far-stirring every bough, it blows
Fresh suppleness within the hours.
A widened gaze recalls the rose;
A quickened dream rebuilds old towers.
And frost-numbed hillocks stir, to see
The new grace of an ancient tree.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

"Glad Easter glows with gratitude"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IF IN THIS life only we have hope in Christ," writes the Apostle Paul to the Corinthians, "we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead" (I Corinthians 15:19, 20). A close examination of the Scriptural account of the Master's life reveals to the earnest student how conscientiously and completely he fulfilled his divinely appointed task as humanity's Exemplar for all time.

Jesus manifested the Christ-spirit in every daily occurrence. Of him, Mary Baker Eddy has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 54): "In witness of his divine commission, he presented the proof that Life, Truth, and Love heal the sick and the sinning, and triumph over death through Mind, not matter. This was the highest proof he could have offered of divine Love." And in a preceding paragraph she says, "The world acknowledged not his righteousness, seeing it not; but earth received the harmony his glorified example introduced."

Mortal mind does not wish to be disturbed, and instead of bettering their ways, the enemies of good sought by threats, scourging, and finally by crucifixion and death to silence the voice of Christ Jesus. However, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 277 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "The stake and scaffold have never silenced the messages of the Most High." The voice of God's messenger, Christ Jesus, could not be stilled by persecution, nor even by the seeming death of the body. The Comforter he promised is with us today in the teachings of Christian Science. The divine, eternal Life, which he revealed and demonstrated, can never be terminated.

Each recurring year, Easter celebrations resound with music and song to the joyous refrain, "Christ is risen!" and all Christendom responds in renewed hope. Those who, through the teachings of Christian Science, have gained a deeper understanding of the import of the Christly life of Jesus and his resurrection, join in expressing true Easter joy and gratitude.

We all may be grateful for the lessons taught by the master Christian; glad that meekness, faithfulness, and loving service bring the Father's benediction (Matthew 3:17), "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased"—grateful, too, that Jesus proved Love and Life to be infinite, unchangeable, indestructible, when he arose from the grave, proving the truth of his teachings that love overcomes the effects of hate, and that man in God's likeness is deathless.

And by his ascension, the Master proved the eternality of the Christ, giving weight to his promise that the ever-present Christ would help his faithful followers to walk in his footsteps. From the Master's example Christian Scientists are learning to meet the trials of everyday living in a more Christlike manner. They strive to differentiate calmly between the erroneous beliefs of mortal mind and the true impulses that result from the constant desire to obey only the will of God, divine Mind.

In the prayerful daily study of the Lesson-Sermon, in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, they too are enabled, even as was Christ Jesus through his periods of communion with God, to vanquish the evil seeming with the truth of being. Denying power and existence to evil, we reveal its nothingness and impotence, thus destroying the fear of it. In prayerful confidence we are enabled to establish our health and wholeness, and experience a more abundant life.

In emulation of the Master's example, men may learn to rise above earthly clamor, recognizing as real only the good and the spiritual, and helping to establish truth on earth. Happily and gratefully do the words of Mrs. Eddy's poem (Poems, p. 31) find an echo in the hearts of those who are proving that the healing Christ is available today:

"Prolong the strain 'Christ risen!' Sad sense, annoy
No more the peace of Soul's sweet solitude!
Deep loneness, tear-filled tones of distant joy,
Depart! Glad Easter glows with gratitude—
Love's verdure veils the leaflet's wondrous birth—
Rich rays, rare footprints on the dust of earth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

The Cherry Bough of Spring

You who seek the cherry bough of spring
will find it suddenly upon a hill—
beauty as brief as any blowing wing,
but for this hour tranced and white and still.

There was a man once who beheld the tree
lovely against the winter's darkened end,
and, gazing hillward, he smiled up to see
the cherry-bloom returned, and spring, his
friend.

You who seek the signal of the white
and fragile flowers on the cloudy sky,
will hear far more than northward crows in
flight,
will see far more than cherry-bloom blown by.

FRANCES FROST

The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:

"Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?"

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

"Påskens glädje, glöd av tacksamhet"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

"OM VI I DETTA livet hava i Kristus haft vårt hopp och därav intet bliver", så skriver aposteln Paulus till korintierna, "då äro vi de mest ömkansvärda av alla människor. Men nu har Kristus uppstått från de döda" (1 Kor. 15:19, 20). En ingående prövning av Skriftens berättelse om Mästarens liv uppenbarar för den som allvarligt studerar den, hur samvetsgrannt och fullständigt han fullgjorde sitt av Gud förlänade uppdrag att vara människornas föredöme för alla tider.

Jesus manifesterade Kristus-andan i allt det som dagligen mötte honom. Om honom skriver Mary Baker Eddy (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], sid. 54): "Till bestyrkande av sitt gudomliga uppdrag gav han beviset på att Liv, Sanning och Kärlek hela de sjuka och de syndande och segra över döden genom Sinne, icke materie. Detta var det högsta bevis på gudomlig Kärlek nan kunde hava givit." Och i ett föregående stycke säger hon: "Världen erkände icke hans rättfärdighet, emedan den icke såg den, men jorden mottog den harmoni, som hans förhärligade exempel införde."

Det dödliga sinnet vill ej låta sig störas, och i stället för att förbättra sitt levnadssätt sökte det godas fiender att genom hotelser, gisslande och slutligen genom korsfästelse och död bringa Kristi Jesu röst att tystna. Men, såsom Mrs. Eddy säger på sid. 277 i *Miscellaneous Writings:* "Bålet och schavotten hava aldrig kunnat tysta ned Den Högstes budskap." Rösten från Guds budbärare, Kristus Jesus, kunde varken nedtystas genom förföljelse eller ens genom kroppens skenbara död. Den Hjälpare han utlovade är med oss i dag i Kristen Vetenskaps lära. Det gudomliga, eviga Liv, som han uppenbarade och demonstrerade, kan aldrig utslockna.

Varje nytt år genljuder påskfirandet av musik och sång till det glada ropet: "Kristus är uppstånden", och hela kristenheten besvarar det med förnyat hopp. De som genom Kristen Vetenskaps lära vunnit en djupare förståelse av vad Jesu Kristi liv och hans uppståndelse innebära förena sig i att uttrycka sann påskglädje och tacksamhet.

Alla må vi vara tacksamma för de lärdomar, som givits oss av Mästaren; vara glada över att saktmod, trohet och kärleksfullt tjänande föra med sig Faderns välsignelse (Matt. 3:17): "Denne är min älskade Son, i vilken jag har funnit behag." Vi må även vara tacksamma för att Jesus bevisade Kärleken och Livet vara oändliga, oföränderliga, oförstörbara, då han uppstod ur graven, och därigenom bevisade sanningen av sin lära, att kärlek övervinner verkan av hat och att människan i Guds likhet är odödlig.

Genom sin himmelsfärd bevisade Mästaren Kristi evighet och gav därigenom vikt åt sitt löfte, att den ständigt närvarande Kristus skulle hjälpa hans trogna efterföljare att vandra i hans fotspår. Av Mästarens exempel lära Christian Scientister att möta det dagliga livets prövningar på ett mer Kristuslikt sätt. De bemöda sig om att lugnt skilja mellan det dödliga sinnets oriktiga föreställningar och de sanna impulser, som komma från den ständiga önskan att lyda endast Guds, det gudomliga Sinnets, vilja.

Genom att dagligen under bön studera veckotexten i *Kristen Vetenskaps kvartalshäfte* blir det möjligt för dem, liksom det blev för Kristus Jesus genom hans stunder av gemenskap med Gud, att övervinna det tillsynesvarande onda med varats sanning. När vi förneka att det onda har makt och tillvaro, avslöja vi dess intighet och vanmakt och tillintetgöra sålunda fruktan därför. Genom förtröstansfull bön få vi förmåga att säkerställa vår hälsa och fullständighet, och leva därigenom ett rikare liv.

Genom att följa Mästarens föredöme kunna människor lära att höja sig över jordens krav och erkänna såsom verkligt endast det goda och det andliga och bidraga till att stadfästa sanningen på jorden. I glädje och tacksamhet skola orden i Mrs. Eddys dikt (*Poems*, sid. 31) finna återklang i deras hjärtan som bevisa, att den helande Kristus är oss nära i den dag som är:

"Må länge ljuda 'Kristus är uppstånden',
Ej vemod störe Själens ro och ljuva ensamhet!
Försvinn tårfyllda ton av fjärran glädje
Av tomhet djup, för Påskens glädje, glöd av tacksamhet—
Det späda bladet spirar underbart i hägn av Kärleks ljus—
I strålar rika, fjät, som sällan skådas uti jordens grus."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Galilee of the Twelfth Century

SPRING CAME EARLY to Galilee in that year of our Lord 1183. Blue grass flowers covered the hollows, and the fishing boats went out with their nets. Black cattle wandered down to stand in the water and drink; white hibiscus bloomed in the shelter of the walls. Light clouds drifted far up, above the gleam of the lake sunk between green heights.

To Raymond, third count of Tripoli and prince of Galilee, it brought new care; for in that spring the truce with Saladin expired, and Raymond was commander of the mailed host of Jerusalem. He had come with his lady and his minstrels and his knights to the great castle of Tiberias, above the shore of the lake, the castle of black basalt seamed with cement. An iron citadel, stretching forth its courtyards and towers, down to the edge of the water where the fishing nets dried. . . .

His people had full joy of the green spring. Girls and esquires rode afield, galloping over soft cotton fields, laughing in the shade of the pomegranates, while troubadours sang the new fable of Aucassin and Nicolette. . . .

They carried their falcons on embroidered gauntlets, over the breasts of the hills, while men-at-arms clattered behind them. . . . They were gay in their long bright mantles, and they rode the Arab pacers with a loose rein. . . .

The hot sun had darkened their skin, but they cared not for that. Among the girls were to be seen the brown eyes of unknown Armenian mothers, and the broad, full cheeks of other Greeks. . . .

They had never seen the smoke-stained halls of Christendom, or the dark, damp woodlands where the sun was cold. Embroidery stands, and dull Latin texts and heavy black dresses would have amused them—for they had scores of Syrian girls to embroider for them, . . . and the wide fields to pleasure them.—From "The Flame of Islam," by HAROLD LAMB, copyright, 1930, 1931, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

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Farmers Plan For Postwar Readjustment

Bay State program aims for farm families to produce own food on their land.

Yankee farmers, who remember too well the disastrous readjustments in agriculture which followed the first World War, are not going to be caught the same way twice.

In Massachusetts a preparedness program for down on the farm is being carried out in every county, aided by experts of the Massachusetts State College Extension Service. It is expected that rural Massachusetts will be prepared for the inevitable readjustments that must follow the end of the present emergency.

In the meantime farm people realize that increased industrial activity will mean more money in the pockets of their city cousins. With more money to spend, city people are going to be able to buy more farm products, and in spite of increasing costs farmers are looking forward to reasonable profits for a year or two.

Savings for Farmers

Not long ago a group of farmers in Essex county were talking over the possibilities of saving money. They came to the conclusion that the farm family which made an effort to produce most of its own food and supplies might count on saving as much as $100 a person a year. With a family of four or five this would mean a saving of from $400 to $500.

Too long have farm families thought it easier to drive into town to buy canned fruits and vegetables, milk, and even eggs. Today they realize that in order to protect themselves from a possible postwar depression they have to start now to make their land produce their food. A vegetable garden, a cow or milch goat, and a small poultry flock will furnish them with much of this food. From their woodlots they will be able to obtain fuel and lumber for the repair of farm buildings.

Many farm families are finding that they can save a good deal of money by making their own entertainment at home. They find their interests centering around common hobbies, or combinations of hobbies, such as handicrafts, nature study, photography, music, or other diversions which make leisure hours more interesting.

Program for Farms

The Massachusetts State College Extension Service has in operation a program to help these people who want to produce more of their supplies from the land. Called "Better Living From the Farm," this program offers farmers leaflets for personal help in getting their home production of food, fuel, and fun underway.

This program, it is felt, offers security, family unity, and a greater opportunity for family development. Its benefits are not accomplished by hiring help or spending a lot of money. They are accomplished by the family working together as a unit. Through this program New England rural families will be able to retain the advantages of bountiful living, well stocked larders, and family unity which have been their heritage for over three centuries.

Rollins Named Publisher Of Danbury News-Times

DANBURY, Conn., April 12 (AP)—The directors of the Danbury News-Times last night announced the election of Frank P. Rollins, formerly Managing Editor, to be Publisher, Business Manager and Treasurer of the News-Times Company.

Rollins, native of Biddeford, Me., and a graduate of Bates College, will succeed Charles F. Stevens, who passed on April 1. John E. Horan, who joined the staff of the Danbury Evening News in 1916, will become Managing Editor.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT ↑
TOMORROW ↓
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday. Temperatures in lower thirties tonight. Slightly warmer Sunday. Light easterly winds shifting to southwest late tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair today except for cloudiness in the early morning and fog along the coast. Fair and warmer tomorrow.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair today. Increasing cloudiness and warmer tomorrow.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair today. Fair and warmer tomorrow.

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle westerly winds and generally fair weather today except for scattered areas of fog in the early morning and late afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	52	New Orleans	64	79
Chicago	55	73	New York	43	70
Denver	41	69	Norfolk	51	65
Kansas City	66	79	Philadelphia	45	72
Los Angeles	48	58	St. Louis	59	81
Miami	63	80	San Francisco	57	64
Minneapolis	60	72	Washington	51	75

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 12.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:42 p. m.; height 11.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:13 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Monday, 12:32 a. m.; height 11.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:52 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 6:53 p. m., Sunday.

Spring Drive on Rubbish Opens in East Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Brooms, Rakes, and Shovels Wielded

(1) William De Marco, Angelo De Filippo, and Michael Maglio tackle one of the worst alleys in their district as they dig deep in the litter off London Street. (2) Lawrence Woodbury, Director of Boys' Activities at the Central Square Center, and Edward De Benedictis, who launched the neighborhood clean-up campaign three years ago. (3) Anna Camelengo conducts a one-woman cleanup project of her own as she burns rubbish in her back yard in East Boston. (4) Michael De Benedictis is a true son of his father as he distributes a campaign leaflet to Mrs. Carmella Salerno. He is assisted by Bobby Salerno. (5) The younger boys pitch in too.

Cleanup After Winter's Debris Started by East Bostonians

It was the indignation of young Edward De Benedictis that really started the back-alley house cleaning in East Boston.

That was three years ago. Now it's not only an annual neighborhood affair at the Central Square Center, but other neighborhoods in other districts are taking up arms, too—brooms and shovels and rakes—against the common enemies of crowded tenement areas, rubbish, and vermin.

Young De Benedictis was particularly indignant about it because he had three children. Of course his were only three of the 1,455 youngsters in the neighborhood under 21. But it was De Benedictis who started the ball rolling.

He marched right over to the Central Square Center and had a talk with Lawrence Woodbury, Director of Boys' Activities there. It was apparent that he meant business, and the social worker backed him up with an equal if not greater enthusiasm for the idea.

Major Offensive Mapped

A mass meeting was called and plans were laid as carefully as ever an army general mapped out the strategy of a major offensive. Every alley in the neighborhood was inspected. The bad ones were marked on a map.

Children distributed "cleanup" leaflets at every door. Storekeepers donated baskets. Everyone donated brooms, rakes, and shovels. The City sent around trucks on the appointed day, and the campaign was on!

There was the click of shovels and they "struck bottom" through the trash. There was the clean smell of smoke from piles of burning litter. There were excited whoops of excitement from local Boy Scouts and neighborhood children as alley after alley was cleared. And for the first time in many years the sun shone upon the good earth of East Boston backyards, unshadowed by abandoned boxes and tin cans.

Conditions have never been as bad since then. In fact, Mr. Woodbury reports that the Boy Scouts were disappointed last year because there wasn't as much rubbish to clean up as there was the year before.

Bad conditions result, the social worker disclosed, from the carelessness of the people themselves and the fact that they do not always have enough containers for rubbish. Many more have been provided now by the landlords, and sometimes even by the tenants themselves.

This year's campaign got off to an auspicious start Monday night, with a mass meeting at the Center attended by nearly 150 residents of the neighborhood, including the Boy Scouts of Troop 76 and social workers from other centers planning similar activities.

There was a fast-moving program of speakers and movies. Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Health Commissioner of the City of Boston who has been an enthusiastic booster for the projects, spoke, as did Miss Marie Fortunati, public health worker; Napoleon Boutilier, District Fire Chief; Edward McHugh, contractor in charge of trash collections; John Pasquale, Scoutmaster of Troop 76; and S. Max Nelson, General Director of the East Boston Social Centers Council.

There were movies of the cleanup project last year, and an exhibit of the cleanup campaign photographs and notices of 1939 and 1940.

More Cleanup Saturdays

Today, and the remaining Saturdays in the month, will be the big cleanup days this year for the Central Square Center area.

Other campaigns in other sections of the City are getting under way this month with mass meetings and campaign plans. At the Lincoln House in the South End a Neighborhood Betterment Association has been formed to handle the problem. Their objective is not only to "cleanup" but to "keep clean."

North End alleys will get their first neighborhood "once-over" this year when the campaign of the North Bennet Street Industrial School reaches its final stages the last of the month.

Turkey Called Vital Obstacle To Hitlerism

"Turkey's job is to hold the Bosporus and the Dardanelles—no more, and no less," declared Gedric Seager, this noon, in addressing the regular Saturday luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association on the subject of "Turkey and the World Conflict."

"Turkey has been criticized for not rushing to the aid of Greece and Yugoslavia when those countries were attacked by Germany," he said. "But, it has no troops to spare for warfare in Grecian Thrace or Macedonia. Turkey, of all countries, must fight a bitter defensive war," he declared.

"The treasures Hitler seeks are not in Europe. They lie beyond the highway which Turkey divides—in Iraq and Egypt. Turkey foiled Hitler once by refusing to join his unhappy Axis family. If she can continue to hold fast against aggression through this most vital year of the war, she may foil him decisively," said Mr. Seager. "It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of Turkey to England now," he added.

Mr. Seager was born in Turkey, and spent more than 30 years there.

Family Weddings Busy Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will fly to Los Angeles for the wedding of her son, Capt. James Roosevelt, and Miss Romelle Schneider. The ceremony is expected to take place Monday.

The White House announced that Mrs. Henry Wallace, wife of the Vice-President, would take Mrs. Roosevelt's place as hostess at the traditional Easter egg roll Monday when thousands of children come to frolic on the President's lawn.

Mrs. Roosevelt will attend two family weddings during the week end. She will see her niece, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, married today to Edward P. Elliott, a young English architect, at Dedham, Mass.

Fair Weather For Week End

Milady can sally forth tomorrow—new bonnet and all—without giving a thought to the weather.

The forecast for New England is fair and warmer on Sunday except for cloudiness in northern sections. A low pressure area hovering over the Middle West which yesterday threatened rain for Massachusetts tomorrow will not reach this section until Monday, the Weather Bureau said.

Other sections of the country may not fare so well. The weather map for the Southeast and the Midwest was patched with predicted showers, and even thunderstorms in some sections. The rest of the South could hope with some confidence for sunny skies and a warm Dixie sun, the forecaster said.

Two-Day Course For Gardeners

Practical aspects of gardening will be discussed during a two-day course in "Practical Garden Management" at Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Friday and Saturday, May 2 and 3, under sponsorship of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Co-operating with the Society are the Arnold Arboretum and the Waltham Field Station of the Massachusetts State College, with speakers coming from all three organizations.

The course will cover both ornamental and vegetable gardening. Both men and women are invited. Members of the Horticultural Society will be admitted free upon presentation of membership cards. Non-members will be charged $1 for the course.

State District Court System Likely Target of Legislators

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Indications are definite that legislative leaders will make a serious attempt this year to eliminate some of the abuses in the district court system, subject of repeated complaints during every General Court session.

The Legislative Committee on Judiciary has asked authority to sit as a special commission to consider 36 measures dealing with reorganization of the district courts, judicial salary adjustments, abolition of special justices and other issues.

As a commission the judiciary committee would have a specific appropriation to spend in connection with its investigation and more adequate facilities for a thorough study, Representative Arthur I. Burgess (R) of Quincy, House Chairman of the Committee, explains.

Among the complaints have been inequality of salaries between comparable courts, the fact that some judges sit one day as justices and the next day serve as lawyers, and unsavory activities of special justices.

But the barrier against any wholesale reorganization of the courts, including consolidation of some present courts, is strong and high.

For instance, lawyer members of the Legislature appear unable to forget that some day they may be in line for a judicial appointment. Then again the 152 Special Justices constitute a powerful lobby, as do the Presiding Justices of various courts. Furthermore, lawyer legislators cannot divorce themselves from the thought that they may be forced to try cases against various justices they may be legislating against.

However, Representative Burgess, a prime mover in reorganization efforts, stated:

"The Legislature realizes its responsibility to tackle the problem now. It is cognizant of the complaints that are now prevalent throughout the Commonwealth."

The judiciary committee as a special commission would report its findings on or before June 1, under the pending order. Thus the Legislature would have plenty of time to act on its recommendations.

It is indicated now that the Judiciary Committee as a Commission will favor gradual elimination of the Special Justices—who serve on a per diem basis—by barring appointments to fill future vacancies. In addition, the Commission may attempt the politically tough job of abolishing some courts. It will also consider the advisability of providing more full-time judges for the larger courts.

Unwanted Harvest

Republican legislative leaders may eventually reap an unwanted harvest from their present failure to outline to new members party policy on various issues. Observers report that new members are being allowed to vote individually on measures with no regard to party lines.

Therefore, when major issues such as the budget and the like come before the House and Senate, G. O. P. chieftains may have considerable difficulty whipping rank and file members into line.

Fiscal Survey

As favorable legislative action on a plan to start the State's fiscal year on July 1 instead of the present Dec. 1 appears more and more probable, a proposed special commission investigation of the complete fiscal relationship between the State and municipalities takes on new importance.

The measure, filed by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, is pending before the House Committee on Ways and Means. By a strange happening, the proposal has already received an unofficial favorable report from the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance. The latter committee held a public hearing, voted to favor the bill and then found that it actually was before the Ways and Means Committee.

The Federation measure is particularly powerful because the special commission would not be limited to considering a change in municipal fiscal year dates to conform with the State year. It would also study the entire problem of State welfare reimbursements, distribution of gasoline tax revenue and income tax proceeds, and the basis of the State Tax levy on cities and towns. **Edgar M. Mills**

Travelers Aid Groups to Confer

The New England Conference of Travelers Aid Societies to be held in Springfield on Thursday and Friday, April 17 and 18, will be attended by three staff and board members from Boston. They are Miss Sophie M. Friedman, Mrs. James A. Gookin, and Mrs. Emily B. Houghton.

There are seven organized Travelers Aid Societies in New England and nearly 200 co-operating agencies in the smaller towns and cities which carry on Travelers Aid work in connection with other duties. Such co-operation is extended by Family Welfare Societies, American Red Cross Societies, Y. W. C. A., and Children's Agencies.

This network through New England and indeed all over the entire country makes possible extensive inter-city service peculiar to Travelers Aid service to people who are moving from one community to another.

Gloucester Fish for West Affected by Wage Dispute

Gloucester seafood workers who supply the West with fishy "redhots" will resume negotiations for a wage agreement with the operators next Tuesday.

"The nine concerns in the negotiations mainly handle redfish," said James J. O'Malley, union leader, today, in reporting the reopening of conferences. "This is a fish little used hereabouts, which is shipped West, where it is put into rolls like redhots.

"Six hundred workers are employed by the nine companies. They are asking a seven-cent average increase per hour, but would settle for three cents.

"They took a strike vote to go out if they could not get three. I am hopeful, however, that we can agree peaceably on this figure."

An advance of two cents an hour, which was worked out at a conference last Monday, lasting 14 hours, was turned down by the union membership.

Wages the Only Question

Mr. O'Malley, who is Atlantic Coast District Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association of the American Federation of Labor, said that the only question related to wages.

Gloucester is the second largest seafood center in New England, he added, second only to Boston, which is much larger.

There has never been a strike of seafood workers in Gloucester, and this is the first year which has really seen any question on wages.

The seafood workers cut, wrap, and pack the fish. Besides the group of companies which specialize in redfish, Gloucester is the home of the Gorton Pew Fisheries, the biggest of all the Gloucester operators, which handles cod and other varieties as well. Gorton Pew employs more than 600 members of the Gloucester seafood workers' union.

Protects Torpedo Production

Production of torpedoes in the defense program will be helped along by avoidance of a strike at the Market Forge Company of Everett, where an agreement on wages was reached some days after expiration of a labor contract. The company makes equipment for the handling of torpedoes while in the making, together with many items of camp and hospital use.

A basic 5 per cent raise in wages was granted, also one week vacations with pay and other wage adjustments bringing the total increase on the pay roll to 10 per cent, it is stated. About 110 workers were involved.

The union is a unit of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration asked both sides to come in when learning of the deadlock.

Dispute Settled

MIDDLETOWN, R. I., April 12 (AP)—Virtually all of the 269 laborers, teamsters, electricians, masons, steamfitters and painters who left their work on the $1,700,000 naval housing project Thursday were back on their jobs today.

What was reported as a jurisdictional dispute between the Providence and New Bedford American Federation of Labor plumbers' unions was said to have been settled at a conference yesterday between union representatives and officials of the Gilbane Building Co., and Holt-Fairchild Co., the contractors, although neither side would comment on the meeting.

1,200 Idle in Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIDDEFORD, Maine, April 12—More than 1,200 workers in the Pepperell Manufacturing Company's sheeting division were idle today following a walkout yesterday of 80 women battery hands shutting down the plant.

A union organizer charged that the walkout was prompted by the discharge of three women workers, but the company replied that the women refused to accept assignments in accordance with an arbitrators' decision of last January, and that they "then left the employ of the company."

"They were refused re-employment the following day because they left the employ of the company and their jobs had been filled," a company spokesman said.

Union Protest

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, sent a protest to President Roosevelt on the appointment of Charles Wyzanski, Boston attorney, as an alternative representative of the Public on the National Defense Mediation Board.

In a telegram sent yesterday the union labor official told the President that Mr. Wyzanski "does not represent the public." He represents the employers in labor relations matters, Mr. Taylor said, and therefore will cause the National Defense Mediation Board to be one-sided if allowed to serve.

Pepperell Walkout

BIDDEFORD, Maine, April 12 (AP)—A union organizer claimed Thursday night that a walkout of women "battery hands" had shut down the Pepperell Manufacturing Company's sheeting department, engaged in making cloth for the Army.

Laurent Fauteux, representing the Textile Workers Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations), said that some of 80 battery hands already had left their jobs and the remainder would go out today. As a result, he said, 1,200 employed in the department would be idle.

A foreman's discharge of three women who had complained of being over-worked prompted the walkout, Mr. Fauteux charged. The dispute was the second within three months involving the women who fill the batteries of bobbins on the sheet looms.

Madison Strike Vote

MADISON, Maine, April 12 (AP)—A negotiating committee of Local 198, of the Textile Workers Union of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, representing employees of the Madison Woolen Company, have voted to strike next April 15 should terms of a new contract be denied.

The committee met Thursday with mill officials who, George Jarbar, state T. W. U. A. director said, refused to accept union terms of seniority, arbitration and voluntary check offs.

While the committee voted at first to call the strike yesterday, it deferred action pending negotiations by Anna Weinstock, United States labor conciliator.

The mill, employing 350, is engaged on a government order for cloth used by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Plumbers Back

NEWPORT, R. I., April 12 (AP)—A jurisdictional dispute between plumbers' unions of New Bedford and Fall River ended yesterday when 580 of 600 men were back at work on the $1,800,000 Navy housing project at Middletown. The 600-unit project is intended to furnish quarters for civilian employees at the naval torpedo station.

Recreation Plans at Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass., April 12—Sufficient funds have been received here from the War Department and the Red Cross for use in recreational programs to assure every soldier plenty of leisure time activity, according to Capt. Leslie V. Spinks, Camp Recreation and Athletic Officer.

Although the amount of money has not been publicly announced, it has been fixed on a per capita enrollment basis in each of the Army's big training camps and there is no need for any soldier to have a dull moment, Captain Spinks declared.

During the winter the recreation officer, formerly athletic coach at Bates College, Maine, organized a basketball league in the 68th C. A. (AA) which has now run its season. Activities in other regiments were delayed by their late arrival, but extensive plans for a busy summer season are ready to be launched.

Captain Spinks says, "I think that recreation in this camp means giving every soldier a chance to follow his own desires either in games, hobbies or athletics when he is off duty. We are equipped here to satisfy almost any desire in the way of sports or other recreational activity.

"Our athletic equipment is coming in in greater quantity every day, with baseball necessities leading. When the warmer season really starts we will have opportunities for baseball, both regulation and soft; we will have tennis courts, horseshoe courts, running tracks, a golf course, volley ball and badminton nets, facilities for swimming, clambakes, picnics and outings of all sorts and other activities too numerous to mention."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in Sanborn Auditorium, High School, Central Street, Hingham, at 3 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, pianoforte recital by Beveridge Webster, in Fenway Court, at 2 p. m.

Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Republic of Spain. Dr. Alfredo Ortiz-Vargas, of Columbia, the lecturer at Harvard, will speak of Pan-American sympathy with the democratic cause. Dr. Rafael Mendes, former Sub-Secretary of the Interior in the Negrin Cabinet, and Señora Isabel de Palencia, former Minister to Sweden from Spain, will assist. Prof. Albert Sprague Coolidge of Harvard University, will preside. Miguel Negrin, son of Dr. Juan Negrin, former Premier of Spain, will assist the Spanish Refugee Committee by placing a wreath on the monument to Wendell Phillips, where the exercises will be held. At 4 p. m., in the Boston Public Gardens.

Afternoon concert presented by Miss Eleanor Mowry, organist and Choir director of the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church, 4 p. m.

At the Ford Hall Forum, "Germany Today" will be discussed by William L. Shirer CBS news commentator recently returned from Germany. Reuben L. Lurie will preside. At Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, Boston, 8 p. m.

Monday

Opening of exhibit of Latin-American books and manuscripts in keeping with Pan-American Day. A first edition of Columbus' report to Spain of his discovery of America is featured. At the Boston Public Library, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and from 2 to 9 p. m., Sunday, through April 28.

Lecture by Sumita Devi of India, a pupil of Rabindranath Tagore, who will speak of his school and work for the people of India. There will also be pictures of India. The lecture is sponsored by the Boston Ruskin Club. Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley, President. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 3 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

A gallery talk by Dorothy Adlow, art critic for The Christian Science Monitor, at the 14th annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Independent Artists, At 251 Newbury Street, opposite Massachusetts Station, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 16

Motorboat Operators in Rush To Have Licenses Renewed

Log of the Port of Boston

Operators of motorboats that carry passengers for hire are literally swamping the offices of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, in a merry scramble to have their licenses renewed before April 25, in accordance with new safety regulations of the Federal Department of Commerce.

In the Boston district there are about 2,500 such operators, according to Capt. Frederick S. Walker, local inspector, in charge of renewing and issuing licenses. All old licenses for carrying passengers for hire expire April 24.

Applicants for a license under the new regulations are examined orally on subjects with which operators of motorboats should be familiar, as well as given physical tests to determine if they are "fit" to perform the duties of an operator.

Each applicant must supply the inspectors with a letter signed by three reputable citizens, certifying that they are of temperate habits and of good character. After the oral examination and investigation of the sworn application and proof submitted as to good character, the inspectors may issue a license for five years to the applicant if they consider his capacity, knowledge, experience, character, and habits of life to be such as to warrant entrusting him with such responsibilities.

These requirements have no connection with the operators of pleasure boats for their own and their friends' enjoyment, who are not required to have licenses. Their boats, however, have to be registered much like an automobile, excepting that the process is free of charge. At present there are about 11,000 motorboats registered in the Massachusetts Customs District.

New Survey Chief

Lieut. Francis L. Gallen of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, a native of Boston, who has been engaged in survey work in the Florida area for the past two years, has been ordered to Boston, to become the inspector in charge of the Boston Field Station of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, with offices in the Custom House tower. He will succeed Lieut. Ronald R. Moore, also a native of Boston and classmate of Lieutenant Gallen at Tufts College, who has been ordered to Seattle as inspector of construction on two new ships building for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Lieutenant Gallen is expected here about April 21.

Dunkirk Officer to Speak

An officer in the British Royal Navy who played an important role in the evacuation of British troops from Dunkirk, is to address the Boston Yacht Club at the Copley-Plaza, April 26 on occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of that organization. The club is said to be the oldest yacht club in New England and second oldest in the United States Rear commodore Ralph P. Worden reports that many outstanding dignitaries will attend the banquet.

New General Chairman

William H. Day, Manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has been made General Chairman of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board, succeeding W. F. Garcelon, who held the job since 1925. One of the first acts of his administration was the passage of a resolution condemning the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway project as unneeded and costly. The New England Shippers' Advisory Board takes an active hand in State and national legislation affecting buyers and sellers of transportation generally in the rail field.

Freighter Launched

Another modern ocean cargo carrier of the C-1 type was launched today when the Exceller slid down the ways at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine. The vessel is building on order of the United States Maritime Commission, for the American Export Lines. The Exceller is a 6,200-gross ton steamer, 400 feet long, 60 feet beam, 39 feet depth of hold, and cost $2,180,000. Three others are building or are under contract at the same yard for the American Export Lines.

In New Post

Sumner F. Goldthwaite, for several years with Peabody & Lane, Boston shipping agents, is to join the staff of A. C. Wyer, traffic manager of the Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Co., Everett, April 14.

Ship Name Changes

Names of the steamers Lexington and Quantico, which were recently sold by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., to the Norlasco Steamship Corp., are to be changed to Norlantic and Norlavore, respectively.

Cape Ship Service

Daily ocean steamship service, operated between Boston and Provincetown every summer by the Cape Cod Steamship Co., is to start May 30 this year, when the steamer Steel Pier makes her initial trip of the season. This is about two weeks earlier than usual, due in part to the short summer season this year. Labor Day, which marks the end of the summer vacation activities—and the daily trips to Provincetown—comes on Sept. 1 this year, which is about a week earlier than commonly is the case. The two-funnelled excursion vessel which has been tied up at a winter berth in Fort Point Channel for several months, is today at an East Boston repair yard being overhauled and prepared for active service.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, April 13

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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FILENE'S FAMOUS GIFT SHOP
FRANKLIN STREET

No Soil? It's All Right

Wide World

Boon to Farmer and Florist

Prof. Harold E. White of the Waltham (Mass.) Field Station of Massachusetts State College is shown with a Fuchsia plant growing by soilless culture in gravel. Twice a day the plant is fed liquid fertilizer through the rubber hose as shown. The hose is connected with a glass tube which goes through the rubber stopper in the bottom of the pot.

Salute of Flag In Maine Put On Free Basis

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 12 (AP)—The Maine House rejected a bill requiring public school pupils to salute and pledge allegiance to the United States Flag.

In urging defeat of the measure yesterday, Representative George H. Hinckley (R) of South Portland said that it was his "firm opinion that you can't legislate patriotism."

"I think any society whose members are convinced that they should not salute the flag should have the right to do as it pleases. I think they are wrong, but if we take away that right we are doing an injustice to a group of people."

Opposing Representative Hinckley's motion to postpone the bill indefinitely Representative Pierre C. Belanger (D) of Biddeford stated:

"If we have any persons who don't want to salute the flag, the quicker we get rid of them the better."

Representative Harry A. Rollins (R) of Greenville, a World War veteran, told the House he believed patriotism was "something that comes from within."

"If you force everyone to salute the flag," Representative Rollins said, "you won't know the loyal ones from the disloyal."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
For Monday, April 14
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

She Sets a Fast Pace

By a Staff Photographer

Doing 130 Words a Minute

That is the pace set at the convention of commercial teachers by Mrs. R. M. Consolo at the keyboard of this all-electric typewriter which functions at the slightest touch. Mrs. Consolo is considered an average typist who does 75 to 80 words a minute with a conventional typewriter.

Maine Enacts Sabotage Bill; Bars Lottery

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 12 (AP)—The Maine Senate has enacted and sent to Gov. Sumner Sewall a "sabotage" bill designed to prevent hampering of activities necessary to national defense.

The measure, which carried an emergency preamble and passed both branches without dissent, would impose a maximum fine of $10,000 or a prison term of not more than 10 years on violators.

The Governor has signed an act requiring premarital physical examinations.

A proposal to provide funds to aid in financing old-age assistance through a state-operated lottery was rejected 88 to 42, in the Maine House late yesterday after a two-hour debate.

Flayed as "vicious," "iniquitous," and "sordid," the bill would have set aside 55 per cent of the lottery proceeds for old-age assistance, 35 per cent for prizes, and 10 per cent for administration costs.

Similar legislation was rejected by previous Legislatures.

Meanwhile seven of the 10 members of the Legislative Taxation Committee favored a 2 per cent retail sales tax, proceeds of which would be used for old-age assistance and relief of the real estate tax burden.

Proponents of the tax estimated that it would net as high as $5,000,000 annually.

In addition to sales of personal tangibles, "services" such as theater admissions and hotel room charges would be taxed.

Employing Bureau Shows Big Gain

Altogether 1,125 people were placed in gainful employment in March by the Boston Office of the State Employment Service, according to an announcement made today by Alexander F. Gillespie, Manager of the Boston Office. Of these, 1,101 were placed with private employers and 24 in Government activities. Private placements made by the Boston Office increased 35 per cent over those made in February.

Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division of Unemployment Compensation, which operates the State Employment Service, simultaneously announced that during the month of March the Employment Service placed 7,418 people in gainful employment. This is the highest number of placements ever recorded in any one month by the Division since the inception of the Unemployment Compensation Law. Of this number, 6,828, or 92 per cent, were in private industry.

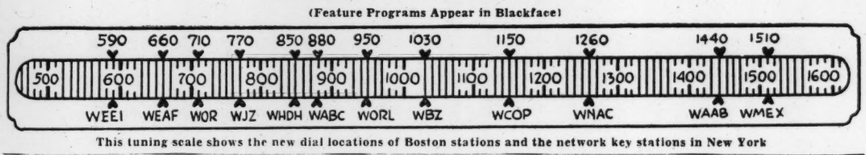
"It is interesting to note that this State-wide figure of 6,828 private placements represents an increase of 182 per cent over those made in March, 1940," commented Mr. Marshall. "Without a doubt this huge increase is a result of the growing awareness on the part of private employers of the facilities offered them by the State Employment Service, an awareness forced upon them by the excessive labor demands of the National Defense Program."

New England Town Hall Opens Drive for $100,000

New England Town Hall's drive to raise $100,000 for continuance of its public work in the community has been officially opened. The campaign will cover the six New England States.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Man on the Farm	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm	Raymond J. Kenney, talk	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	American Farm Bureau	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	Jobs for Defense	Federation program:	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Senator John H. Bankhead, Alabama; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"No Politics"		Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45	"No Politics"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00	Saturday Revue:	News	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	"Hits and Encores"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
2:15	Chas Hector's Or.	"What's On the Air"	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Sport comment	Lone Star Ranch Girls
2:30	'Of Men and Books':	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Pan-Amer. Day Program	Lang Thompson's Orch.	The Sheridan Sisters
2:45	speakers	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Sport comment	Five Star News
3:00	International Junior	Reflections in Rhythm:	"Readin', Writin', and	Boston Bees vs. Boston	Sports and Music
3:15	Quiz	vocalists; orchestra	Rhythm"; vocalists; or.	Red Sox baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Tango Time	Music of the Americas	Guy Hedlund Players:	Boston Bees vs. Boston	Sports and Music
3:45	Previews; News	Music of the Americas	"The Valiant."	Red Sox baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Raymond Scott's Or.	News; Club Matinee	Better Business drama	Boston Bees vs. Boston	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Raymond Scott's Or.	Sport comment	"Campus Capers"	Red Sox baseball game	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Raymond Scott's Or.	Club Matinee; variety	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Boston Bees vs. Boston	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	Raymond Scott's Or.	Club Matinee; variety	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Red Sox baseball game	World in Fantasy"
5:00	News of Americas	'Cleveland Calling'; Willard's Orch.; vocalists	"The World Is Yours	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	New England to the	"Superman"	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Colors	Clark Dennis, songs	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. Lecture Hall.		Music program	Frank Ryan, Sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	Dance Time; News.	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	William Shirer	Civil Defense program.	The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today.	News Review	Swoopers"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender":	"Let's Dance"
7:15	informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	"Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	"Musical Rendezvous"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	tion"	interviews; music	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:00	"Marriage Club":	Wild Life of the Future	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz":	Discussion
8:15	quiz program	Concert Hall of the Air	house": dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Round Table Discussion
8:30	"Duffy's Tavern":	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences':	Gen. C. M. Wesson,	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	Chief, Army Ordnance	Oleander Male Quartet.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Army Ordnance Associ'n	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Dinner; "Production";	Henry Burr, Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30	Orch; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	'Saturday Night	Orchestra; Arturo Tos-	Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"	canini, conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicagoland Concert":	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	vocalists: orchestra	Dance Digest
10:30	Golfers Forum	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	Defense for America	"Chicagoland Concert":	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	conductor	Series: dramatization	vocalists: orchestra	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch.	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"California Melodies":	Religious Drama
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Religious Drama

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	Easter Services	'The First Easter Dawn'	"The Resurrection	Radio Carollers	Boston Symphony Orch.
8:15	News; Music	'The First Easter Dawn'	Story"; reading; music.	Radio Carollers	Religious drama
8:30	Easter Services,	Easter Sunrise Service	Weather Service	News Service	Religious drama
8:45	Glendale, Calif.	from Mount Davidson	News Service	Concert Miniatures	Sonata for Piano
9:00	News of Europe	Weather; News	News Roundup	Religious program	Good Morning Cheer
9:15	Song Circle	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	Religious program	Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Bus"; children's pro-	Words and Music	Army Sunrise Services:	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan.	gram	Words and Music	Camp Murray; Ft. Lewis	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	'Music in the Modern
10:30	Cincinnati Con-	Southernaires: Negro	"Thrills and Romance"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45	servatory of Music	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Music of the Masters
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Music of the Masters
11:15	Rhythm"	Red Cross Program	St. Paul's Service	Church service	Music of the Masters
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	"Old Refrains"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Music of the Masters
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church service	Music of the Masters
12:00	News; weather	Easter Parade	News Service	Student Radio Club	"Strings and Things"
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	Tone Tapestries	Student Radio Club	novelty string orchestra
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	'Pageant of Art":	Italian string music	"Battle of Music"
12:45	Tabernacle Choir.	Symphony Orch.; Erno	dramatization	Italian string music	"Battle of Music"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Balogh, pianist; mixed	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Beacon St. Window	chorus	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30	'Around the Hub"	WBZ Newsroom	"On Your Job": drama-	Lutheran Hour	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45	N. Y. Easter Parade	Tropical Moods	tization	Lutheran Hour	Goldberg, baritone
2:00	The Free Company:	Famous Homes	Drama and Music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:15	dramatization	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and Music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:30	The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Unitarian Radio Hour	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	El Paseo Troubadors	gram
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Kennedy's	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	Symphony Orch.;	"Servant in the House"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	John Barbirolli,	Great Plays: Kennedy's	H. V. Kalenborn, news.	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	"Servant in the House"	Emma Otero, soprano	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	'Quiz of Two Cities"	"The Americas Speak":	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	'Quiz of Two Cities"	recorded	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	News; Music	"The Shadow": drama	Concert Album	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45	Orchestra; Lily	Dance Orchestra	"The Shadow": drama	Concert Album	Bill"
5:00	Pons, soprano	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel": com-	"The Musical Steelmak-	The Gauchos
5:15	"Tango Time"	Olivio Santora, yodeler	edy drama	ers": variety; orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30	Easter Sunday in	Garden Gossip	'Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
5:45	Britain	Red Cross Program	True": dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing":	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	lands Fame"	quiz program	"Why" and "Weather"
6:30	'Melody Ranch":	"What's Your Idea?";	News Service	"Bulldog Drummond":	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	Baseball News	dramatization	zation
7:00	Mom": sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	Salvation Army Program	The Friendly Singer
7:15	Headlines, Bylines.	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	from Portland, Ore.	Gypsy Music
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	News for the Americas	"Bandwagon": Don Tur-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	ter: drama	Music for Listening	ner's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangled Theater:	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	ter: drama	variety program	Dickson; orchestra	Air: "Youth Views the	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	Convoy Question"	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album"
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	Orchestra; four	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:45	opera stars	Sports Newsreel	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Del Courtney's Orchestra	Studio program
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Del Courtney's Orchestra	The Continentals: orch.
10:30	News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour"; John	Deadline Dramas	"Sunday Night Play-	News Service
10:45	Presents	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	house": dramatization	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Bobby Day's Orch.	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Bruins-Detroit hockey	Dance Digest
11:15	Bobby Day's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Digest
11:30	Shep Fields' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Shep Fields' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Singing Surf Riders
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch.	Defense talk; Music	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith: talk	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the Air.	"Light of the World"	William Shea, news	Drama of Food
2:15	"Joyce Jordan": sk.	Concert Hall of the Air.	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Frank Ross, vocalist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Valiant Lady": drama.	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Concert Orchestra
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	tra Matinee Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Sports and music
3:45	News; Red Cross	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and music
4:00	Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": drama.	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News.	"Young Widder Brown".	Paul Revere's Ride	Comic Page Club.
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": drama.	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News

Harvard Outlaws Senior 'Coasting'

Stiffening of requirement for Harvard seniors who do not go "out for honors," and a little lightening of the load for those who do, are contained in the latest revision of course rules, Dean A. Chester Hanford announces.

By a vote of the faculty at its meeting Tuesday night, Dean Hanford said, all nonhonors candidates must take final examinations, from which they previously have been excused. This will "make it impossible for seniors to coast through their second half-year courses without showing that they have completed any work," the student daily Crimson remarks.

Men aiming at a cum laude degree, who must write a 75-page thesis and take special four-hour divisional examinations in May, need only take one full course in their final college year, Dean Hanford added, if "equivalent thesis or extra tutorial work" is done. The normal load of three full courses can be lightened by "course reduction."

Honors candidates who received C or better on the April hour exam are to be excused from finals as usual, the Harvard dean said. They may in the future choose to take the three-hour finals instead of the one-hour spring exam, he added, but it is seriously doubted in the Yard that any students will make this choice.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (15.35mc-19.8m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Recorded Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—World News in English
7:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Program in Yugoslav for American Listeners.

WBOS (11.87mc)
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Peoples Mandate to End War; Dance Music

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra; "Musical Workshop."

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; Marimba Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Entr-acte; NBC Symphony.

For Sunday, April 13
WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" Program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Rotary International
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m.—"Vagabond Traveler"; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

WBOS (11.87mc)
4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; NBC Symphony String Ensemble.

First Spanish Hour
5 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Emma Otero and concert orchestra.

First English Hour
6 p. m.—News in English; Council for Democracy.

Second Portuguese Hour
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entr'acte; "Tapestry Musicale."

Second Spanish Hour
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

Third Spanish Hour
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop"; Charlie Dant's Orchestra.

Second English Hour
10 p. m.—News in English; Popular Serenade; WBOS Postman; R. H. Markham, interview.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Dance Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Dance; Operetta; Transylvanian Folk Songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:05 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, April 13
Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—German Folk Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Service; address. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; March; Orchestra of the Hungarian Opera. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Music; News in English; Report. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—"Easter Bells Are Ringing." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—The Exquisite Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Operatic Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, April 14
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), radiocast of Tower News by recording.

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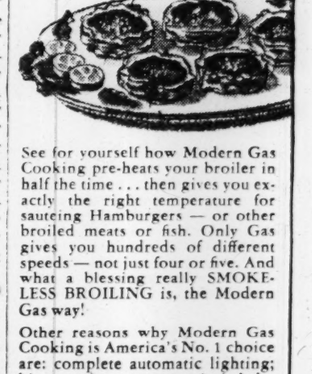

HAMBURGERS DE LUXE

3 onions, sliced
2 tablespoons butter
1 lb. round steak, ground
2 eggs beaten
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 tablespoon flour
½ cup catsup
Bacon slices

Saute onions in butter until tender. Combine meat, eggs, seasoning, flour, and catsup. Pat meat mixture into thin cakes, spread sauteed onions on half of cakes, then put remaining cakes on top, sandwich style. Press edges together, wrap a strip of bacon around the edge of each and fasten bacon with toothpick. Brush cakes with melted butter or fat. Place on preheated broiler of gas range and broil 3 inches from flame for 7 minutes on each side. Garnish with tomatoes and parsley.

GAS . . . the only Modern Method!

See for yourself how Modern Gas Cooking pre-heats your broiler in half the

Pay Increase Is Studied In Textile Trade

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The first efforts toward boosting minimum wages of about 450,000 cotton textile employees will be undertaken here next week with manufacturers seeking speedy disposal of the matter.

A new 21-man industrial committee will meet Monday to determine a new minimum which the Wage-Hour Division hopes will become effective by July.

More than 100,000 of the cotton mill workers to be affected are in the North while an additional 125,000 in the North are employed in the narrow fabrics branch of the industry, silk, rayon and linen manufacturing.

Federal officials believe a minimum of at least 36 cents an hour will be agreed upon. The present minimum is 32½ cents and it was on this wage order that the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Wage-Hour Law and the procedure of industrial committees recommending minimum wages.

It was believed the committee session would last about three days, with labor spokesmen seeking a 40-cent minimum and some southern interests holding out for the present rate.

Differential Chief Issue

But 11 of the committee members are either from the North or union members and several of the Southern committee members previously have indicated their support for a higher minimum.

A compromise on 36 cents was the most frequently discussed figure. Whatever action is taken by the committee, the Wage-Hour Administrator will have to hold public hearings on the recommendation.

Chief dispute probably will be renewed demands by Southeastern and Southwestern manufacturers for a differential in the minimum.

One reason given for expecting a quick recommendation was that industrial representatives have informed labor officials they wanted to put into effect any wage adjustments before bidding on additional government work.

The 32½-cent minimum resulted in a wage increase for 175,000 workers, Wage-Hour officials said, but they were unable to estimate at this time the number that might be affected by a 36-cent minimum.

Rising costs of living and general business improvement would be used by labor representatives as contentions for the 40-cent minimum, it was learned.

N. E. Committee Members

Since the 32½-cent minimum was established, labor officials reported a 10 per cent wage increase has been put in effect in most parts of New England with increases in the South reported spotty.

These recent increases made it impossible for labor officials to state how many workers would be affected by a boost to 36 or 40 cents, but the Bureau of Labor Statistics was attempting to complete a study in time for presentation to the committee Monday.

The New England committee members are:

Representing the public: Prof. Amy Hewes, Mt. Holyoke College, Hadley, Mass.; and Prof. Malcolm Weir, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Representing employees: Edward Doolan, Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), Fall River, Mass.; Elizabeth Nord, T. W. U. A., Manchester, Conn.; two former Massachusetts men now with the American Federation of Labor in Washington, Francis P. Fenton, A. F. of L. Director of Organization, and Robert J. Watt, international representative of the A. F. of L.

Representing the employers: R. C. Dick, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.; and Allan Barrows, Gosnold Mills Corp., New Bedford, Mass.

Johnston Promoted

Robert A. Johnston, Secretary of the Retail Trade Board in Boston, has been promoted from lecturer to Assistant Professor of Marketing at Northeastern University; the promotion to take effect September 1, it is announced today by Dean William C. White, director of the day colleges.

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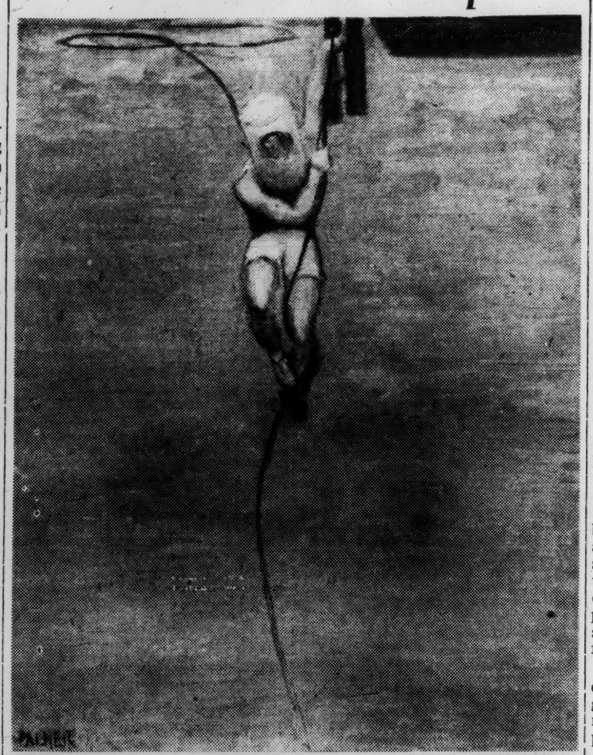
Art Under the Deep



Lucy Mackay Palmer; Else Bostelmann

Works Displayed in Boston

"Landlubber" is from an oil painting of a descending artist from a preliminary sketch made under the water by Lucy Mackay Palmer. Below are "Blueheads en Route," a finished water color painting made by Else Bostelmann from a preliminary sketch "painted" under the sea.

Undersea Artists Bring Views Of the Deep for Bostonians

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear:

When Thomas Gray wrote those lines he may not have thought that such undersea beauty would one day be brought to the sight of man by three modern mermaid artists, Else Bostelmann, Helen Damrosch Tee-Van, and Lucy Mackay Palmer, who make it their business to descend into the cradle of the deep and make paintings of sea gardens and strange animals, exhibitions of which are on display at the New England Museum of Natural History in Boston until May 4.

For several years Mrs. Palmer working with her husband at the Marineland Studio in Florida and Miss Tee-Van and Miss Bostelmann working with Dr. William Beebe in Haiti and Bermuda, have been doning bathing suits, helmets and weighted tennis shoes for descents down a rope to the sea bottom where they wander among the colorful beds of corals and sea plants and "paint" preliminary sketches of scenes that take their fancy, with unique equipment.

For undersea painting each artist equips herself with a "canvas" of glass, white lead, and dish towel material, on which ordinary oil paint can be used. A weighted music stand makes a good easel, and brushes must be tied to it to keep them from "falling up."

Painting is not easy under these conditions as all movements are like a slow motion movie. The artists make only preliminary undersea sketches with heavy oils and a pallet knife and then do their larger, finished work from this sketch.

The Museum exhibition includes many of these preliminary underwater sketches as well as finished paintings in both oils and water colors by the three artists.

Miss Bostelmann depicts many of the queer luminous deep sea fish she has seen through the little quartz windows of the bathosphere in which she sometimes descends to the sea bottom. Miss Tee-Van exhibits a series of oil paintings of corals, sea fans and undersea gardens and strange animals such as the Bandana Shrimp, and Mrs. Palmer shows a series of preliminary underseas sketches with her finished paintings.

This exhibition coincides with the last of the "Exploring New Worlds' lecture series at John Hancock Hall last night when Gloria Hollister told about the work the New York Zoological Society is doing at Bermuda, and described her experiences, illustrated with movies and slides, while diving in the bathosphere.

State Wage-Hour Proposals Scheduled for Early Hearing

Proposals to establish a State wages and hours law to set up minimum wages and maximum working hours for intrastate workers constitute a major legislative hearing feature on Beacon Hill next week.

Equally important is the special taxpayers hearing scheduled for Monday by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial State budget.

Proponents of the wage-hour plan will be given an opportunity to be heard before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries on Tuesday in Room 370, at 10:30 a. m.Opponents of the proposed act will be heard on Thursday by the same committee at the same hour.

Before the committee are two different plans. One calls for a State wages and hours act modelled after the Federal Wages and Hours Act. The other, recommended by a special recess commission which studied the problem, calls for a system for male workers similar to the minimum wage law now applied to women and minors.

Organized labor is scheduled to insist on State law similar to the Federal act, being definitely opposed to the commission recommendation.

On the other hand the commission in its report stated:

"The Commission has come to the conclusion that a blanket wage and hour act, patterned after the Federal Wage and Hour Act, does not entirely fit into the situation existing in Massachusetts industry. . . .

"It is the confirmed opinion of the Commission that the employee and employer in the Commonwealth can best be served by allowing labor and industry to settle the problem of what wages and hours shall apply in a particular industry by conference and discussion among those engaged in the particular industry rather than by arbitrarily setting up wages and hours by legislation which might not be applicable to a specific industry."

The wages and hour question is a particularly controversial political issue. Originally in 1939 the Republican-controlled Legislature referred the problem to the special commission after a bitter battle. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was accused by organized labor of failing to fulfill his promise to labor when the legislation was not adopted at the 1939 session.

The Monday budget hearing scheduled by the Ways and Means committee will be held in Room 245 at 10:30 a. m. Representatives of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association are ready to propose sizeable economies.

The hearing schedule for the week, meager in comparison with previous weeks when the number of bills scheduled for hearings ran from 100 to 400, includes the following:

Monday

Ways and Means (Room 245, 10:30 a. m.): Taxpayers' economy proposals on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 State budget.

Election Laws (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to bar un-American and subversive parties fro mthe ballot.

Tuesday

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.) Proponents of legislation to establish a State wages and hours law.

Pensions (Room 446, 10:30 a. m.): Recommendation of the special commission on old-age assistance for a graduated scale of exemptions from compulsory contributions for sons and daughters of needy aged parents seeking old-age assistance.

Thursday

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Opponents of legislation to establish a State wages and hours law.

Pensions (Room 446, 10:30 a. m.): Revision and liberalization of State and local employee retirement system.

Policewoman Guest of Honor

Cambridge's only policewoman, Miss J. Edith Taylor, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Cambridge League of Women Voters at the Young Women's Christian Association of that city on Tuesday, April 15.

Over 15 other civic, social and philanthropic organizations of Cambridge are joining with the League in honoring Miss Taylor for 23 years of service as a policewoman, and in advocating the addition of another woman to the force.

Miss Mary E. Driscoll, chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, and member of the Massachusetts Probation Commission, will be one of the speakers. Miss Driscoll was named by the Congress of Women as one of the ten women most distinguished in public affairs.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—
"Hope for a Harvest," featuring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—
"Androcles and the Lion," by Bernard Shaw, presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, and Eugene Goossens, conducting. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Hotel Vendome—
Last concert of the season by the Flute Players' Club. George Laurent, director. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Rebecca," Laurence Olivier, Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Short subjects. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Madam Butterfly." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please," with Elmer Davis as guest star. 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Vigil in the Night," Brian Aherne and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:20, 10. "Cafe Society," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Here Comes Happiness." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"This is England." "The Story of Our Declaration of Independence." "Acrobatic Aces." "So You Know Your Music?" Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"New York Parade," "Alien Smuggling," "Florida Everglades," "Cliff Edwards and Buckaroos," "Popular Science," "Alaska," "Movie Tricks," 30 minute News Digest." Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Horror Island," Leo Carrillo. 9:38, 11:55 a. m., 4:29, 6:46, 9:03. "Man Made Monster," Lon Chaney, Jr. 10:48 a. m., 1:05, 3:22, 5:39, 7:56, 10:13.

Tremont—
"No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:10, 8:05. "Sign of the Cross," 10:15 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:40.

Uptown—
"Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:15. Continuous 6-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Light of the Western Stars," Victor Jory and N. Beery, Jr. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Hurricane," Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour. "Man's Castle," Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." 1:30 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 4:16, 7:55. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Jerry Colonna. 2:55, 6:34, 9:53. "March of Time." 2, 5:40, 9:18.

Cleveland Circle: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Golden Hoofs." Continous 1-11.

Harvard: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. "The Fargo Kid," Tim Holt. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Son of Monte Cristo," Joan Bennett and Louis Hayward. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 1:45, 5:32, 9:14. "Flight from Destiny," 4:03, 7:44.

Dorchester: "Four Feathers." "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 2:30, 6:05, 9:25. "Flight From Destiny." 1:15, 4:50, 8:05.

Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:07, 6:16, 10:06. "So Ends Our Night." 12, 4:09, 7:59.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Monster and the Girl." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 3:08, 6:06, 9:07. "Meet the Wildcat." 2, 5:01, 7:49.

Park: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Long Voyage Home."

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 6, 9. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louis. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Great Mr. Nobody." 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart and Cary Grant. 2:41, 5:53, 9:15.

Mystic: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Maplewood: Prairie Schooners," Bill Elliott. 2:15, 5:18, 8:20. "Ole Swimming Hole," Jackie Moran. 3:25, 6:28, 9:30. "Dr. Satan Serial, No. 7." 1:55, 4:58, 8.

Orpheum: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers and Charles Buddy Rogers. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "So Ends Our Night." 11:15 a. m., 4:01, 7:50. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:01, 6:07, 9:56.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. "Kit Carson" 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 3:30, 8:20. "She Couldn't Say No." 2:25, 6:50, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. "Life with Henry." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Maisie Was a Lady." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, and Stirling Hayden. "Father's Son." John Litel and Freida Inescort. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Play Girl." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Footsteps in the Dark," Erroll Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers and Buddy Rogers.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Arkansas Judge," Weaver Bros. and Elviry. "Secret Evidence," Charles Quigley.
Strand: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Footsteps in the Dark," Erroll Flynn and Brenda Marshall.

REVERE.— Boulevard: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. "Pride of the Bowery," East Side Kids. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. "Pride of the Bowery," East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "You're the One." Bonnie Baker. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings. 2 and 6:15.
Davis Square. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien. "Caught in the Act." 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Four Mothers," with the Lane sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres. 2:10, 7:55. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery and Ann Rutherford. 3:50, 9:35.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Son of Monte Cristo." Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall and Marjorie Rambeau. "Diamond Frontier." Victor McLaglen. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings. 2:30 and 7:40, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Father's Son." 2 and 7:45

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Kit Carson." Jon Hall, Lynn Bari. 3:30, 8:03. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:15, 6:40, 9:50.

On Way to Chester, Pa.

International

Brazil Figures in Rio de Janeiro Launching

Senhora Alzira Vargas do Amaral Peixoto, daughter of the President of Brazil, with her husband, Ervani do Amaral Peixoto, who is Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil. She is sponsor for the new passenger-cargo liner Rio de Janeiro, launched at Chester, Pa.

Bostonians See Launching Of New Liner

Several Bostonians are today at Chester, Pa., to attend the launching of the $5,000,000 passenger-cargo liner Rio de Janeiro, last scheduled ship in the $80,000,000 shipbuilding program of the Moore-McCormack Lines.

Because the Government took over five of the new freighters of the company's fleet, an unexpected extension of the building program may be necessary, officials hint today.

Sponsor at the launching was Senhora Alzira Vargas do Amaral Peixoto, daughter of President Getulio Vargas, of Brazil, and wife of the Governor of the Brazilian state of Rio de Janeiro, for which the new vessel is named. It is one of the few times that an American ship has been named by a sponsor from another country, and was so arranged as a gesture of good will between the United States and Brazil. The ship and her three sister ships, previously launched, will operate on the company's American Republics Line service—the Good Neighbor Fleet—between the east coast of South America and North Atlantic ports.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, is to speak on Pan-American Relations at a luncheon, following the launching.

Draft Hits Northeastern

Prof. Norris W. Potter, Jr., acting head of the department of history and government at Northeastern University, was relieved of his classes today to answer a call from the Naval Reserve.

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Hickey-Freeman *Suits and Topcoats, $58 to $100*

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JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
THE STORE FOR MEN
BOSTON

Jack Adams Alters Detroit Line-Up in Desperate Effort to Forestall a Clean Sweep

Bruins Out to Win Tonight And Pick Up Another Record

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., April 12—History recalls few so-termed last stands around this city, but tonight there is a last-stand in the world of sport—hockey. The Detroit Red Wings, facing immediate elimination, meet the Boston Bruins at the Detroit Olympia and either win or pack away sticks, uniforms and hopes for another year.

The Bruins have taken three-straight victories from these Red Wings and intend to add the fourth, thereby creating one more record of the adready long list. At the moment it looks like desperation with Manager Jack Adams again altering his line-up. Haroid Jackson will return to defense, Alex Motter to the forward line, Eddie Wares to right wing, and Eddie Bruneteau and Kenny Kilrea will look on.

Wings Out-classed

While these line-up changes are made by Adams and undoubtedly are worthwhile, the result tonight rests more with these Bruin players. If they take the ice determined, and show as much improvement as they have game by game against the Wings, Detroit can move players at will and it should make no difference. A broad statement, to say the least, but man for man the Wings are out-classed. The oft-mentioned peculiarities of hockey such as 'breaks' and good fortune—and even refereeing—must be with Detroit, for them to win.

Sitting around the hotel lobby this morning the Bruins were a confident and serious lot. They have their hearts set upon winning tonight. They are not overlooking the Ranger series two years ago either. At that time the Bruins won three straight and Rangers came back to even matters. This Detroit team, while courageous and good, is not comparable to that Ranger team.

No Boston Changes Planned

While Adams is shifting his line-up in hopes of changing the gloomy outlook, the Bruins intend to stand on merit. Red Hamill and Nick Damore are here from Hershey, but they will be spectators. The Boston team has survived to date and President Weston Adams brooks no changes.

Regardless of the players Adams dresses in Detroit uniforms tonight, the Wings have to go "all out." What type of game they will play remains to be seen, and not too many fans in Detroit are confident enough to assure a full house. They were verbally perturbed at their favorites after the first period here Thursday night and left the Olympia Stadium with heads nodding "what's the use."

If Detroit should find the spark or good fortune to take this game, bags and trunks of both teams will be packed Sunday to board a special back to Boston for the fifth encounter which will take place in the Boston Garden Tuesday night. The Bruins themselves and accompanying newspapermen have fingers crossed and make only light mention of this, however, for none wish to play a fifth game.

All-Star Schmidt

You can put Milton "Herby" Schmidt on the all-star team next year right now. Boston rooters have no doubt of the youngster and he has sold himself to Detroit and Toronto.

The way that "whirlwind" has operated against Detroit has won him a legion of voters. And with "Schmidty" will be Frankie Brimsek, the goalie of goalies. Ask any member of the Detroit team and he will tell you plenty of good about both of these boys.

It is nearly impossible to single out these two however, for the club is functioning as a unit, and on or off the ice they cling together like one big family. There are no inflated heads on the club because inflation is pounced upon by one and all. They know each other and build each other up and tear each other down when necessary—no one is bigger than the other.

Over the Blue Line

There is no-where near the excitement here that there would be in Boston . . . A few out-of-town players and managers are here drawn like magnets but the general populace is leaning more toward the Detroit Tigers baseball team than the Red Wings . . . Roy Conacher's twin brother, Burt, appeared, but they no longer look like twins . . . Carson Cooper, Marty Barry and Billy Taylor, the latter from Toronto are here . . . The Metz brothers, Nick and Don also are on hand.

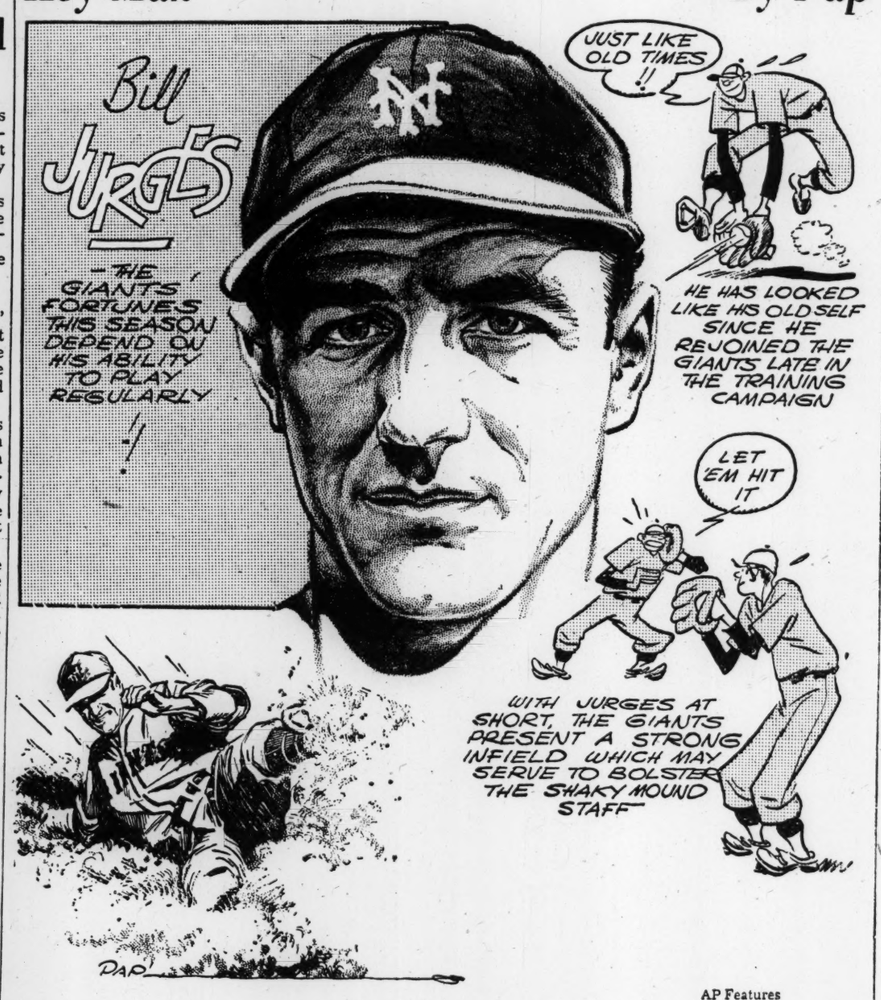
If the Bruins win tonight, establishing an all-time record of four-straight, Flash Hollett can accept the victory in the way of a present or rememberance, for he will be 29 tomorrow . . . There will be the usual Stanley Cup dinner for the Bruins when and if.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	5	0	1.000
Seattle	4	2	.667
San Diego	3	2	.600
Oakland	3	3	.500
Los Angeles	3	3	.500
San Francisco	2	4	.333
Portland	1	4	.200
Hollywood	1	4	.200

Results April 11
Sacramento 2, Portland 1.
San Francisco 7, Oakland 3.
Seattle at Los Angeles, postponed, rain.
Hollywood at San Diego, night, wet grounds.

Key Man —By Pap'


Bill JURGES
—THE GIANTS' FORTUNES THIS SEASON DEPEND ON HIS ABILITY TO PLAY REGULARLY !
JUST LIKE OLD TIMES !!
HE HAS LOOKED LIKE HIS OLD SELF SINCE HE REJOINED THE GIANTS LATE IN THE TRAINING CAMPAIGN
LET 'EM HIT IT
WITH JURGES AT SHORT, THE GIANTS PRESENT A STRONG INFIELD WHICH MAY SERVE TO BOLSTER THE SHAKY MOUND STAFF
PAP

AP Features

Even the most optimistic of the New York Giant fans cannot picture their hopefuls in the thick of the National League pennant scramble this year. Manager Bill Terry's own appraisal of his team places the Giants "no higher than fourth, and no lower than sixth"—and in many quarters this appears to be rating the team too high.

The great difficulty in trying to figure the Giants exactly is the fact that Bill Jurges remains an unknown quantity. If Jurges is able to play up to his early 1940 form in about 125 games, the Giants may surprise a few folks. Bill's presence makes all the difference in the world to the Giants. He gives poise, confidence and stability to an infield that, without him, is weak and hesitant. The Giants' pitching staff being what it is, the hurlers are going to need every possible help on the defense to get by.

It is quite obvious that Terry fully realizes that his team is not up to its usual standards defensively, and since he has been unable to mend his first line of defense, he has made several moves to add power at the plate. His little experiment with Harry Danning was a step in that direction. Moving Mel Ott to third base enables Terry to play Frank Demaree in the outfield and, at the same time, add a little more punch at bat.

The Giants' pitching staff may have been bolstered a bit by the addition of Bob Bowman and Bump Hadley but it is unlikely that the coming of this pair will offset the damage Pop Time has done to the arms of Carl Hubbell and Hal Schumacher. Hubbell can be used only about once a week this year, so that leaves Schumacher to shoulder the main part of the burden. Cliff Melton has been working well with Gabby Hartnett behind the plate and may regain his early form. Gumbert and Lohrman should be a bit improved under normal conditions, but with the weak defensive set-up they will be fortunate to match their marks for last season.

The longer one dwells on the Giants the more apparent it becomes that Terry's prediction is extremely optimistic.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from the Associated Press Reports

Bill Lee Signs One-Year Contract

CHICAGO—Big Bill Lee, erstwhile ace pitcher of the Chicago Cubs, ended his long holdout siege yesterday and accepted terms of a one-year contract.

Lee, who won only nine games last season, previously had balked at signing a contract for $10,000. He was paid $17,500 last season. The Cubs originally offered him $12,500 but when Lee failed to report for spring training at Catalina Island he was cut another $2,500.

Shortly after coming to terms with General Manager James Gallagher, Lee donned a uniform and began limbering up while the Cub-White Sox exhibition game was in progress.

Terms of the contract were not divulged but Gallagher said the offer contained no bonus arrangements.

Leiber Not Signed

Big Hank Leiber has only three days to sign up before the National League flag race begins.

The muscular outfielder of the Chicago Cubs has outlasted all of the other recalcitrants in big league baseball, being the lone holdout.

North-South Finalists

Pinehurst, N. C.—Skip Alexander, Duke University student, and Frank Strafaci, of New York—two young men who anticipate being in the army in another few weeks—were the finalists in the 41st annual North and South amateur golf tournament today.

Youthful Alexander blasted his way to the 36-hole finals by eliminating Richard D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., the national amateur champion, 6 and 5 in the quarter-finals and then beating Bobby Dunkelberger, of High Point, a former North and South champion, 4 and 2.

Strafaci, former Met champion, and the defending North-South champion, who eliminated Walter Burkemo of Chicago, 3 and 2, in the semifinals after conquering Harold Williams of Tuscaloosa, Ala., 2 and 1.

Borowy Returns to Bears

New York—Hank Borowy, young right handed pitcher from Fordham U. who was given a long trial with the Yankees this spring, yesterday was returned to the Newark Bears of the International League. Borowy was not signed to a Yankee contract and thus did not have to be optioned to Newark. He turned in several fine performances in the training season but faltered toward the end.

Pond to Coach Bates

Lewiston, Maine—The appointment of Raymond "Ducky" Pond, former Yale coach, as head football and baseball coach at Bates College, was announced yesterday by President Clifton D. Gray, of Bates.

Pond had been reported during the past two weeks as having the inside track for the place of Wendell D. Mansfield, who recently resigned to return to his alma mater, Springfield (Mass.) College. Pond resigned his post at Yale after last fall's disastrous season, although his contract had one more year to go.

Lindsey Below Average

St. Paul—For the fifth successive day the high 10 leaders in the American Bowling Congress held their places last night.

Clarence White, Lancaster, Ohio, had a 688 series on games of 223, 230 and 235 in the individual event but the total fell 15 pins shy of the "Big Ten" board.

Mort Lindsey, Stamford, Conn., who has a 198 average for 28 years of competition was unable to hit his usual pace here. Lindsey scored 569 in the team event, 527 in the doubles and slumped to 527 in the singles, totaling 1,683 for a 187 average.

Four Candidates for Colby

Waterville, Maine—Nelson W. Nitchman, head coach at Union College, yesterday was the fourth and last candidate for Colby football coaching berth to visit the campus this week.

Charley Soleau, of Amherst; Steve Grenda, of Columbia; and Danny Lewis, of Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., had been here earlier.

Colby officials said they expected to name Al McCoy's successor from the quartet invited here, but their decision is not expected until next week.

McCoy recently resigned to accept an assistant coaching post at Harvard.

A. A. U. Handball

Chicago—Stanley Hitz, switchboard operator of a Harrisburg, Pa., steel company, had the tough task today of trying to separate Joe Platak of Chicago from the National A. A. U. handball championship.

The top-flight handball stars of the country have been trying vainly to dethrone Joe ever since he first won the title in 1935.

Hitz, a newcomer in A. A. U. competition, is the two-time National Y. M. C. A. champion, but was unseeded in the current meet. He meets Platak today at the Lake Shore Club.

Platak brushed aside Edward Rawlings of Kansas City, seeded fifth, last night in the semifinals, 21-2, 21-7 while Hitz was barely surviving a terrific three-set struggle with Jack Emas of Philadelphia, 14-21, 21-13, 21-20.

Platak now has defeated four tourney rivals with the loss of no games and only 38 points. His average winning score in this tournament has been slightly better than 21-5.

Winter Golf Checkback

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Making a final checkback over the winter golf tour with Fred Corcoran, the P. G. A. tournament manager:

The "bests"—Best player from tee to green: Byron Nelson, the P. G. A. champ. But his putting and putting fortune often were atrocious. . . . Best putters: Open Champ Lawson Little, who has the most solid and comfortable stance of any of them, and Ben Hogan (though he'll be the first to deny it). . . . Best scoring average: Hogan's 70.5 for 47 tournament rounds. . . . Best 18-hole match: Sam Snead's 1-up victory over Hogan at San Francisco in a heavy rain, in which he shot a 66 to Ben's 67. . . . Best prospects for the future: Claude Harmon of Orlando, Fla., Ray Hill of Henderson, Texas, and Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich. (three H's, like Hogan, Harrison and Heafner of two years ago). . . . Hill and Harmon, incidentally, will be assistants this summer to Augusta Masters winner Craig Wood at Winged Foot.

More "bests" — Best scoring rounds: Hogan's 62 under ideal weather conditions at Oakland, Calif., and Little's 62 the morning after a snowstorm at San Antonio, Texas. They tied the P. G. A. record which Walter Hagen first established 19 years ago at Belleair, Fla. . . . Best competitive rounds: Wood's first-round 66 at the Masters, Ed Oliver's 66 in the Bing Crosby tournament, which he shot with a mongrel set of borrowed clubs just after driving across the country twice, and Johnny Bulla's seven straight 3's and 4-5 finish for a six-under-par 30 on the first nine in the Los Angeles open. . . . Best showing by an amateur: Dick Chapman, the National champ, who threw in a 70 at Augusta (Corcoran saw no new amateur threats, and the army seems to be taking up many of the established ones). . . . Best crowds: At Greensboro, N. C., where the final day's gallery was the largest since Bobby Jones won the U. S. amateur at Merion in 1930. . . . Best all-around showing by a veteran: Wood's record of finishing in the money in 12 of the 14 tournaments he started, with victory in the Masters as the climax.

Odds and ends—Babe Ruth is willing to accept Ty Cobb's challenge to a charity match. "But I gotta have six weeks to get in shape," the Bambino told Corcoran. . . . New York, Detroit and Boston are possible sites for a meeting of the great left-handers, perhaps in June. . . . Sammy Byrd's feat of finishing third in the Masters in his fifth year of professional golf was a notable one. . . . Jimmy Thomson remains the longest hitter in the game. . . . Only Snead won more than one individual tournament, the Crosby, St. Petersburg and North-South opens. Sam teamed with Wilford Wehrle to take the St. Augustine pro-amateur, while Hogan, who won at Asheville, paired with Gene Sarazen to win the Miami four-ball. . . . The two best and two poorest rounds in any 72-hole tournament were Jug McSpaden's at Augusta. His successive scores were 76-67-80-68, a difference of 21 shots between his first and third and second and fourth-round totals. . . . Average winning score this winter was eight under par, to last winter's 10. . . . Next stop for the pros: The Goodall round-robin at Fresh Meadow, in Flushing, N. Y., May 22-25. The boys already have played for $100,000 in prize money, and have another hundred grand to shoot for the rest of this year.

Baseball Scribes Pick The Cincinnati Reds to Repeat

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The spring storm stirred up by the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers as potential pennant winners in the National League turned out to be just a harmless zephyr to the sports writers.

The Cincinnati Reds were chosen to repeat in the senior circuit by 69 of 83 scribes in major league cities who participated in the annual pre-season poll of the Associated Press.

Of the remainder, an even dozen bunched together on Brooklyn and exactly two came out for the Cardinals.

This would seem to indicate that the writers at last have agreed that the current world champions are a solid ball club. Last year St. Louis received a slight edge in the canvass in spite of the fact that the Reds had won in 1939.

This year they left no doubt that Cincinnati has the team to beat. Thirteen of the 14 dissenters on a third-straight championship for the Reds picked them to finish second and the other placed them third.

On a point basis with 8 for a first place vote, 7 for second, 6 for third, etc., the Reds received a total of 649 points.

The Dodgers, who were picked for every place from first to sixth, obtained 558 points, 51 more than the Redbirds whose vote was spread from first to seventh, but skipped the sixth place slot.

Beneath this triumvirate there was a considerable variety of opinion except on the Phillies, whom 80 of the 83 writers frankly figured to land in the cellar for the fourth straight year.

Based on total points, the vote forecast the entire league would wind up in the same order it finished last year. But the New York Giants were spotted in every position except first and the Pittsburgh Pirates in every bracket except first and last.

For the first time in many years the Boston Bees did not receive a single sentence to the cellar and in polling 203 points they gave the Giants, with 268, a good run for sixth place.

Results of the poll, including the number of votes for each team for each place, and the total points figured on an 8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis:

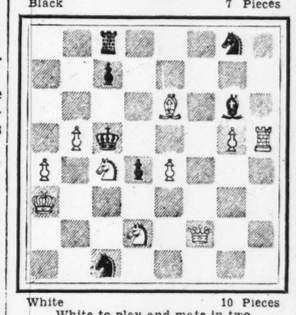
Club	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Pts	1940 Finish
Cincinnati	69	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	649	1st
Brooklyn	12	43	24	2	1	1	..	..	558	2nd
St. Louis	2	25	41	12	2	..	1	..	507	3rd
Pittsburgh	..	1	11	42	22	5	2	..	390	4th
Chicago	..	..	4	17	35	22	5	..	325	5th
New York	..	1	1	9	16	37	16	3	268	6th
Boston	..	..	1	1	7	16	58	..	203	7th
Philadelphia	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	80	88	8th

Chess —by F. R. Chevalier

April 12, 1941
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2339
By Charles A. Gilberg

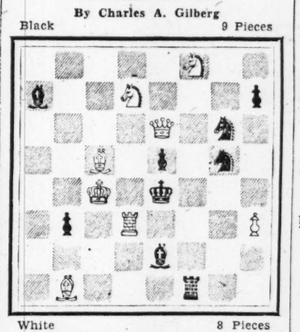
Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Composed before 1890.)

Problem No. 2340
By Charles A. Gilberg

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Composed before 1890.)

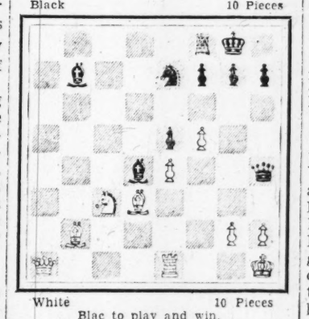
Solutions to Problems

No. 2337. Q-R7
No. 2338. 1. Q-R7 BxR
2. QxBch
1. ——— B-Q5ch
2. RxBch
1. ——— K-B3
2. PxPch
1. ——— Kt-B4
2. Kt-Kt6ch
1. ——— Kt-B2
2. Q-B5ch

End-Game No. 557. White draws: 1 B-Q7, P-R7; 2 B-B6ch, K-Kt; 3 B-R, KxB; 4 K-B2, and Black cannot drive the K from B2 and B.

End-Game No. 558

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
Blac to play and win.
(Muller-Griffith, London, 1893.)

May Chess Week End

New Yorkers will have the opportunity of witnessing two important chess events the first week end in May. On the evening of May third the last round of the 1941 New York Metropolitan League team championship will be played. As usual, the championship will probably be decided by the outcome of the Manhattan-Marshall match. With such headliners as Fine, Reshevsky, Marshall for the Marshalls and Kashdan, Horowitz, Kupchik for the Manhattans, there is certain to be keen competition.

Then on Sunday, the first game of the Reshevsky-Horowitz match will be played, either in the Marshall or the Manhattan chess club. This match, in which Reshevsky risks the national championship, which he has won in successive biennial championship tournaments will be played in various chess clubs, with probable games in Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, in addition to New York.

Women's Chess

The Hazel Allen trophy tournament now being held in the Marshall Chess Club has uncovered a new potential champion, Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser leads with five straight victories. She has yet to meet Mrs. Mary Bain and Miss May Karff, but if she succeeds in holding her own with these two, she should win the tournament.

Commercial League Results

One of the most active of New York chess competitions is the annual team championship of the Commercial Chess League. Here teams from eleven large New York concerns meet in weekly team play. This year the Consolidated Edison team won with 9 matches won, one drawn, and none lost. Second was Bell Telephone Laboratories with 7½-2½.

Russian Game

From the Soviet championship, played in Moscow last year.

Sicilian Defense

Lilienthal White	Kotov Black	Lilienthal White	Kotov Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 PxB	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	15 CastlesKR	Castles
3 B-Kt5ch	Kt-Q2	16 QR-K	R-K
4 P-Q4	PxP	17 R-K2	R-B3
5 QxP	Kt-B3	18 KR-K	P-K4
6 B-Kt5	Q-R4ch	19 PxPep	PxP
7 Kt-B3	P-QR3	20 RxP	RxR
8 P-QKt4	Q-Q	21 RxR	RxP
9 BxKKt	KtPxB	22 Q-K3	K-B
10 BxKtch	BxB	23 P-KR4	P-KR4
11 Kt-Q5	P-Kt4	24 R-K7	Q-B
12 Kt-R4	R-B	25 R-R7	Resigns
13 Kt-B5	BxKt		

German Game

This game comes by way of the British Chess Magazine and is an eloquent demonstration of English sportsmanship and sense of values.

Queen's Pawn Game

Kunerth White	Bogoljubow Black	Kunerth White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 QxR	Kt-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	17 Q-Q5	R-Q
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 B-R5	RxQ
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	19 BxQ	KtxB
5 Q-Kt3	P-B3	20 KR-Q	B-R6
6 P-K3	Castles	21 P-B4	BxP
7 PxP	PxP	22 QR-Kt	B-B3
8 B-Q3	Kt-B3	23 P-K4	R-Q2
9 Castles	Q-Q3	24 R-Kt3	KtxP(B5)
10 B-Q2	P-QR3	25 RxR	BxR
11 Kt-QR4	Kt-K5	26 B-B7	P-K4
12 B-K	P-QKt4	27 R-QR3	B-B
13 Kt-Kt6	KtxQP	28 K-B	B-K2
14 QxQP	KtxKtch	29 R-QKt3	B-K3
15 PxKt	QxKt	Resigns	

Bees vs. Red Sox

BALTIMORE, April 12 (AP) — The Baltimore Orioles of the International League rallied for three runs in the ninth inning yesterday to defeat the Boston Red Sox 5 to 4 in an exhibition game. The Orioles outhit the American Leaguers 12 to 10.

Earl Johnson, who relieved Jack Wilson on the Mound for Boston, was the victim of the Oriole's ninth-inning outburst and had managed to get only one man out when the winning run was scored.

(Ed. Note: The Sox arrived in Boston early today expecting to start Woody Rich in the afternoon game against the Bees at National League Field. Emerson Dickman will relieve with Mickey Harris, Tex Hughson slated for the Sunday game at Fenway Park. The Bees came home last night, ready for the wee-end fray in which they hope to retain the unoicial city title. Veteran Wes Ferrell will attempt another step along the comeback trail in the opening contest.)

Stanley Cup

Play-off Statistics

Final Series
(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	3	3	0	9	5
Detroit Red Wings	3	0	3	5	9

Semifinal
(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	7	4	3	15	17
Toronto Maple Leafs	7	3	4	17	15

(Boston Wins Series)
Preliminaries
(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	6
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

(Detroit Wins Series)
Best of Three Games

Chicago Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

(Chicago Wins Series)
Semifinal
(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	2	0	5	2	
Chicago Black Hawks	2	0	2	3	5

(Detroit Wins Series)

Wesleyan Elects

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP) — Jack R. Gregory of Evanston, Ill., a guard, has been elected captain of the 1942 Wesleyan basketball team succeeding Co-Captains William A. Sinnamon of Manchester, Conn., and John V. Kay of Freeport, N. Y.

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Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. BEES
Seats at Fenway Park Kenmore 0332

By-Plays

The American League

In the By-Plays of last week the writer gives his opinion as to how the teams in the National League would finish their 1941 championship race. This week we are doing the same in regard to the American League.

We believe it is harder to pick the teams in the junior circuit than was the case in the National. They appear to be more evenly matched. Then again there is the question of the draft and if some of the "key" men should be called to the colors, it would just about end the chances of their teams finishing where we expect to see them finish.

It again looks very much as if you could divide the league in two with four of the teams practically certain of finishing in the first division and the other four battling for the second division places. And the first-division nominees in our opinion are Cleveland, Detroit, New York and Boston.

Cleveland Looks Best

Of these four teams Cleveland certainly looks the best. With Bobby Feller at the top of its pitching staff and a fine pair around second base, good hitting power and better co-operation between players and manager than was the case of 1940, the Indians should come through.

The battle for second and third places between Detroit, New York and Boston should be a great one. We hardly expect to see the Tigers do as well this year as last. Their infield does not appear strong enough defensively and we do not believe their batting strength will be enough to make up for lack of defensive strength. New York and Boston should be stronger than in 1940. We believe this is especially true of the former. Defensively they should be fully as strong as last year, their pitching should be better and their batting also stronger.

We believe that the Red Sox will also do better. They are stronger behind the bat and their batting should be as good or better than in 1940. Although Cronin may not cover as much ground as he used to cover, we believe that the infield will hold up well. The question of pitching is still the big one with this team and if Manager Cronin gets improved box work, and we believe he will, the team will certainly do better than in 1940. We believe the first division will find the clubs finishing as follows: Cleveland, New York, Boston and Detroit.

Browns Appear Stronger

St. Louis, Chicago, Washington and Philadelphia are our candidates for the second division. Of the four we rate St. Louis and Chicago as the best. The Browns look stronger than a year ago and it will surprise us if they do not head this division. The White Sox do not appear to have acquired any new players who will strengthen them much this year and we do not believe that the pitching staff will do as well as last year.

Connie Mack is still hopeful. The veteran manager believes that he will have a better season this year than last; but it is hard to see how he could expect to do better than seventh, if he can do that. Washington does not look very promising to us and we shall be surprised if Manager Harris is able to keep his Nationals out of last place. If he does we believe it will be only at the expense of the Athletics.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 11
At Dayton, Ohio—Detroit (A) 15, Cincinnati (N) 3.
At Brooklyn, N. Y.—New York (A) 7, Brooklyn (N) 6.
At Tulsa, Okla.—St. Louis (N) 8, Tulsa (T) 5.
At Hutchinson, Kan. Pittsburgh (N) 18, Philadelphia (A) 13.
At Chicago, Ill.—Chicago (N) 2, Chicago (A) 1.
At Richmond, Va.—Cleveland (A) 7, New York (N) 1.
At Martinsville, Va.—Washington (A) 4, Philadelphia (N) 1.
At Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore (I) 5, Boston (A) 4.

Middlebury Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., April 12—The Middlebury College golf team, in preparation for their opening match of the 1941 season with Colby on April 29, held their initial outdoor practice session of the season here yesterday.

The Panther golfers are unusually strong this year with the return of five veterans—Capt. Donald E. Chapman, Fairfield, Conn., Richard C. Davis, Brockton, Mass., Lawrence R. Mahar, Fair Haven, Vt., Floyd K. Diefendorf, Syracuse, N. Y., and Moses G. Hubbard, Utica, N. Y. This group of veterans is strengthened by three newcomers—Sanford P. Young, Essex, Mass., Frederick D. Williams, Palmer, Mass., and Harold P. Parker, Auburndale, Mass.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Trinity College 8, William and Mary 1.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Decentralizing Art

By Jan Gordon

London

Not least as a problem in the civilization that we trust is to emerge after the war will be the question of the people's leisure, and within that is the question of the wider spread of art appreciation. In recent years the appreciation of music has reached a far higher level than it had once. This, oddly enough, is probably due, first, to the influence of the silent films, which introduced (as accompaniment) a lot of first-class stuff to the unwitting audiences. The good work was carried on, not so subtly, by the radio. But what about plastic arts?

Foreign critics aver that the Briton has a hollow where the bump of pictorial appreciation should be. But this is really unjust. The average Briton likes pictures and enjoys looking at them. What he lacks is the sense of discrimination, and what he has in excess is conservatism. That is to say, he is short in taste and is afraid of novelty.

Yet when we consider both his real love of pictorial matter and his lack of taste, I believe we may put his educative possibilities at, say, the level of the musical Briton of about 1890, when Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," "The Midshipmite," and "Daddy wouldn't buy me a bow-wow" were about the norm of his musical preferences. The step from that to the present level of musical appreciation represents, I hope, a parallel step that may be made in painting if the task can be undertaken in the right way.

* * *

Owing to the war the preliminary step has been taken almost automatically. The curse of British aesthetic culture has been the tendency to centralize everything in London. Music and the theater had already been making experiments in shaking off this bondage, and a general improvement of taste in both has been seen all over the country. But the pictorial arts were still hopelessly town-bound. The big provincial galleries in matters of contemporary art have been more or less tied to the Royal Academy. Some educative work had been started in the "Art for the People" shows by the Institute for Adult Education and a few bold curators had ventured to include in their annual exhibitions works which if exhibited five years before would have excited provincial audiences to fury.

But the sudden dispersal, all over the country, of Government departments, the closing of the great London galleries, and the disablement of so many of the dealers' galleries have simultaneously scattered the educated public and put most London exhibiting places on the mat. Moreover, retiring rather hurriedly from beneath studio windows of wide glass that offer no protection against the bomber, the artist himself, if not actually engaged in the war, has had to take refuge in the country and is thus able to study the problem at first hand.

The result has been double edged. It has revealed the possibility of the Provinces to the contemporary artist but it has also revealed that the contemporary artist has so long ignored the Provinces that the Provinces ignore him.

* * *

Among influences active today we must still place first the "Art for the People" exhibitions of the British Institute for Adult Education, which, aided by a grant from the Pilgrim Trust, has been able widely to expand its early experiments. It has now several selected exhibitions of first-rate paintings on tour in the country, accompanied by guide lecturers, whose educative effect has been found to be of high value. It has an Arts and Crafts exhibition also on tour and several groups of large colored prints of Old and Contemporary Masters which are lent out to hang in the canteens of big factories or military camps. It has also on tour a selected exhibition of war pictures, lent by the Ministry of Information. The Art Exhibitions Bureau, though its headquarters have been rendered untenable, is still carrying on, and I think it is a proof of a rise in normal taste that the quality of the exhibits, though deliberately of a more popular nature, is rising year by year.

But a promising sign of the times is that more and more artists are beginning to realize that they should be responsible for the popularization of their own works. Under this heading I think we might include the exhibitions of "Modern British Artists" at Oxford, for although organized by the Contemporary Art Society it consists of works by artists now living in that neighborhood. Before the war Oxford, though a center of learning, had hardly any special art exhibitions; lately it has had a number.

The Artists International Association has started an exhibition at Liverpool, subsequently to go on to Derby, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Swansea, and Cambridge. Artist groups are getting into personal touch with local museum curators.

"Vermont Farm," by John Edward Heliker

Awarded First W. A. Clark Prize and Corcoran Gold Medal in the Seventeenth Exhibition of Contemporary Oil Paintings at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Restorations and Repairs

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The fourth program of the Royal Philharmonic Society's present season lost nothing in interest by a less familiar perspective than usual. True, it began in the eighteenth century, but this time, instead of the customary symphony we were given a concerto for orchestra with organ by Handel. The transcription, by Sir Hamilton Harty, was admirably done but, it raised anew a familiar question.

Eighteenth-century composers are less fortunate than their contemporaries, the painters and poets. What would be said if an eighteenth-century picture were touched up, added to, and recolored, supposedly to make it more acceptable to twentieth-century vision? Or if, by some parallel process, a poem by Milton were "transcribed" and "arranged" to suit the age of Mr. Eliot and Mr. Auden? The abundant lamentable examples of "restoration" in architecture show that deference to the prevailing taste and standards of a period is no guarantee either of aesthetic compatibility or permanence. Are our ears so cloyed with richness of orchestral sound as to be no longer sensitive to simplicity? And are we to assume that Handel's music in its original condition is now, as out of date as those queer eighteenth-century orchestras?

Who knows, in a hundred years' time the Straussian orchestra may be regarded as incredibly vulgar, and flippant historians refer to the early twentieth century as the Barnum-and-Bailey period of European music, a period which boasted "The Fattest Orchestra in the World" and freak composers of every description. By then, "restorations" of Handel may seem as deplorable as the eighteenth-century effort at Chartres to improve on the original choir of the basilica, "to metamorphose it" as an architect historian of the cathedral put it, "according to the style of the age." This metamorphosed orchestral and organ concerto is by no means an isolated phenomenon; what may be called "man-handeling" has now become almost an industry.

* * *

From Handel to the Delius Violin Concerto is a big jump, particularly for those who have been described by Mr. H. G. Wells as so much engaged in gazing toward the past that they walk into the future backwards. It is astonishing that a work composed a quarter of a century ago should still be regarded by many concertgoers as "modern." Their chief obstacle of course is Delius' unanalyzable harmony, in which the classically obvious is never allowed a triumph—few of his chords behave with the propriety of those strictly brought up in a textbook. Philip Heseltine's description has perhaps never been bettered: "One might almost say that the 'chord' is to him what the 'note' was to the polyphonic composers, and that the melodic 'line' is always seen in a higher-dimensional aspect, so to speak, of changing chords."

For some listeners there may be another difficulty. Delius is one of the most introspective of composers. Where in a musical sense Handel—to use the immediate example—looked without, Delius, a poet-mystic of sound, looked within. His music has a curious immobility, the immobility of rapt contemplation. For him the octave was, as it were, a white light forever breaking up into a play of harmonic color, in which new and fascinating relations were to be discovered by those who searchd deeply enough. Sound yielded to him new meanings, subtle, elusive stolen music from hidden worlds, where there exist no conservatoires, nor professors, nor textbooks, to teach budding composers what Samuel Butler called the fear-of-giving-themselves-away.

Following this rather filling "hors d'oeuvre" of metamorphosed or hashed Handel, it could not have been easy for Albert Sammons, the soloist—to whom, by the way, the concerto is dedicated—to lift his orchestral colleagues and audience into the rarer musical atmosphere essential to the life of such a work. But after a slightly prosaic start, player, orchestra, and audience were soon under the spell of a unique musical poet.

In stressing the harmonic side of Delius—columns could still be written on the close relation between the spacing of his chords and his beautiful orchestral color—the lyrical side of his art with its note of ecstasy must not, of course, be overlooked. The violin sings in and above an enchanted musical landscape. True beauty always has a touch of strangeness which, when rubbed off by familiarity, is as difficult to replace as is the bloom of fruit or flower. Happily in writing this concerto Delius completely forgot the existence of violin virtuosi, who will fail to find in it even their traditional opportunity of celebrating Guy Fawkes in a cadenza—opportunities which some of us think should be strictly confined to the fifth of November.

Then came a Suite from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book by Byrd, arranged for orchestra by Dr. Gordon Jacob. It may be explained that the Book is a manuscript collection of early seventeenth-century keyboard music, a heritage from the Golden Age of English music. The Suite consisted of "The Earle of Oxford's Marche," "Pavana," and "The Bells."

* * *

In addition to the Byrd Suite, Dr. Jacob has arranged two others, by Orlando Gibbons and Giles Farnaby, respectively. According to the program, he holds that the orchestra is "the most popular medium of musical expression at the present day, and therefore orchestration the best way of making known the instrumental work of these great and noble composers." The motive will strike some as better than its justification. To make music written for the modest-toned virginal more widely known by arranging it for a big modern orchestra seems rather like trying to popularize old prints by presenting them as large oil paintings. But, unlike the Handel concerto, this Suite is a frank translation into another medium.

At the moment, Elgar's Second Symphony, dedicated to King Edward VII, seems as Edwardian in period as a Du Maurier drawing in Punch. Whether eventually the two symphonies will rank with the "Enigma" Variations and the Violin Concerto is a question only time can answer, although the Second Symphony has been described as "the high-water mark of Elgar's creative genius in instrumental music." The "Enigma," 12 years older, has not aged to anything like the same extent.

Concerts in New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Critics, composers and music patrons, participating in a panel discussion before a large audience in Carnegie Hall last Saturday morning, expressed a variety of opinions as to whether there is too much interest in the virtuoso, as compared to the composer, and whether there is a tendency to lose sight of the music performed in lavishing too much attention on the performance. All were agreed that music is of more importance than its interpreter. Beyond that fundamental, there were more points of divergence than of unanimity.

Though they did not figure in the discussion, the events of the week under review could scarcely have been better designed to illustrate such an issue. If they proved anything conclusively, however, it was that every concert tends to be a law unto itself and that admiration for virtuosity by no means precludes a love for noble music, or the other way round.

* * *

The most significant of a succession of notable programs was that which brought Nadia Boulanger to the platform of Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 4 as conductor of what was known as National Paderewski Testimonial Concert. Mlle. Boulanger is internationally known as a teacher and lecturer—only incidentally as a conductor. But her performance of Heinrich Schuetz's "History of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ"—now some 318 years old, but heard in New York for the first time at this concert—was something of a revelation.

Here was music of moving beauty, and for this reviewer the experience it afforded was comparable to that which might have come to him if one of the Bach Passions had been similarly a matter of book repute solely and then had been brought to performance for the first time. It must be emphasized, however, that this work by Schuetz is in no sense lesser or preliminary Bach. In plan, construction and melodic substance Schuetz is here his strong and individual self and no mere "forerunner." The use of a narrator (Evangelist) is, of course, something to suggest the St. John and St. Matthew Passions. But the Schuetz narrative, which suggests the liturgy throughout, though it has expansions that border on arioso, is strikingly different from that of Bach. What strikes the modern ear as most distinctive and characteristic is the use of more than one voice for the words of Jesus and Mary Magdalene. Duets, moving sometimes canonically, take the place of solos. By this means is achieved an impersonal expression for Jesus that would be much more difficult for a single voice. The chorus is used sparingly.

* * *

What Mlle. Boulanger presented was admittedly a reconstruction, particularly in details of the orchestration, though devised to bring about "a free realization of the instrumental values which would support the rhythms on the expression." At her command were an orchestra of 45 pieces from the Philharmonic-Symphony, the moderate-sized but expert Potsdam State Crane Choir (from the State Normal School at Potsdam) and a baker's dozen of soloists; Rose Dirmann, soprano; Elizabeth Wysor, Pauline Pierce, Viola Silva and Winifred Heidt, mezzo-sopranos or contraltos; Hardesty Johnson, Edward Dudley, Doda Conrad, Raoul Nadeau, William Gephardt, John Herrick and Nino Carboni, tenors, baritones and bases. The heaviest burdens, those of the narrative of the Evangelist, were ably shouldered by Mr. Conrad. The German diction of the soloists was unusually clear.

The program also included a sturdy old Polish hymn for the chorus, an excerpt from Szymanowski's "Stabat Mater," with solos appealingly sung by Miss Dirman and Miss Silva; and Fauré's "Requiem," with its affectionate choral parts and silken scoring, and with solo parts allotted to Miss Dirman and Mr. Conrad. Miss Boulanger's conducting was as sure as it was free from fussiness, and the same could be said for the response of the chorus.

In contrast with this impressively simple but convincing concert was the virtuoso performance of "The Passion According to St. Matthew" over which Leopold Stokowski waved his wonderworking hands on the preceding Tuesday evening. This was the last New York appearance of the Philadelphia Orchestra this season and only a second appearance for Mr. Stokowski in his old post of leadership. He was beheld en silhouette, the illumination of the platform being so arranged that the conductor and soloists at the front of the stage were in semi-darkness, whereas members of the orchestra and the chorus who sat further back were revealed in a bright light. The Westminster Choir School supplied not only the chorus, but the soloists: LoRean Hodapp, soprano; Elizabeth Krueger, contralto; Harold Hegpeth, tenor (the Evangelist); John Baumgartner, bass (the voice of Jesus) and George Krueger, bass. The chorus of about 80 was divided, according to Bach's provision, into two groups, which faced each other from opposite sides of the platform, with the reduced orchestra placed between. To bring the Passion within the time limits of an ordinary symphony program, there were sundry and radical elisions. The orchestra played superbly and the chorus was altogether responsive, if with something less of dramatic impact than might have been expected in climaxes. But the soloists at best were of the conscientious type styled "acceptable." One wonders if Mr. Stokowski would ever consent to solo woodwinds for whom that term was similarly sufficient. With virtuosity the rule, the surprising thing was that there should have been those vocal exceptions.

* * *

Sans soloists, virtuosity had no exceptions to make when Sir Thomas Beecham took over the leadership of the New York City Symphony on April 6, for the first of two concerts. The WPA ensemble played almost like one of America's first-rank orchestras under the peppery Britisher's vivid and masterful leadership. The concert was one of the most stimulating events of the young year, and by no means solely because Sir Thomas ran true to form in making something of a show of his baton technique. His program was very substantial, consisting of his own arrangement of a suite of dance movements from Handel's early opera, "Il Pastor Fido" ("The Faithful Shepherd"); Mozart's "Paris" Symphony in D major, No. 31; the Sibelius Seventh Symphony, and Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini." Shouts were mingled in tumultuous applause.

With John Barbirolli continuing his tenure as conductor, the Philharmonic-Symphony has presented Erica Morini, violinist, and Ania Dorfmann, pianist, as soloists. Miss Morini never has appeared to more advantage than in her performances of the Spohr (D minor) and Beethoven concertos, but Miss Dorfmann and Mr. Barbirolli seemed intent on a battle of sonorities.

Art in Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

Manchester art lovers now fall into one of two main categories: those who want to forget about the war during their brief visits to the galleries, and those who like war pictures and want to see as many as possible in order to widen their knowledge of actual war conditions.

So far the City Art Galleries have been able to cater quite well for both. Those in the first category have been surprised and delighted at the excellent pictures previously kept "in reserve" and now substituting for valuable, old works removed to safer quarters "for the duration." These reserve pictures form an excellent exhibition in themselves and give the galleries a new and rather attractive appearance.

* * *

There has been also a successful arts and crafts show, including hand-printed fabrics, furniture, hand-woven rugs, pottery, pictures, and sculpture. Although conditions were far from ideal—transport delays, for instance, became unexpectedly awkward—this show aroused much interest and led to many sales. The articles sold were of moderate price and not at all extreme in design or coloring, although modern in treatment.

In catering for the second category of Manchester art lovers the City Art Galleries have just concluded an exhibition of war paintings, the work of artists commissioned by the War Office for record purposes. This success is now being followed by the usual spring show, after which the curator hopes to stage an exhibition of photographs taken by the Royal Air Force. The record for war-interest shows, however, is still held by an exhibition of Polish art, opened at the City Art Galleries last June by the Polish ambassador.

* * *

Recent visitors to these galleries include many from United States and Canada, while the uniforms of H. M. Forces from Australia and New Zealand are frequently seen. Women in uniform often drop in for half an hour's quiet contemplation of whatever good pictures are on view.

Situated right in the business quarter and within a stone's throw of the Town Hall, the City Art Galleries have consistently encouraged visits from office workers and business executives, while its restaurant is thronged every day by business people. Previously many of those people had no contact whatever with the world of art; but today, when the plea of lack of time is so often used, it is something, at least, to attract a few hundred people to the art galleries every day. "Let them come for a meal," said a member of the curator's staff, "and sooner or later they'll come to look at the pictures too."

W. A. G. M.

The Corcoran Biennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

More than 2,500 paintings by artists in all parts of the United States were submitted for the Seventeenth Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Painting which opened in the Corcoran Gallery of Art on the evening of March 22, to continue until May 4. From these, 337 were chosen by a jury. About 150 of them are from New York, 35 from Philadelphia, 24 from Chicago, 14 from Boston or thereabouts, an equal number from Washington, the rest from South and West, and even from Hawaii.

* * *

It is to illustrate by example what American painters of today are doing, and to indicate current trends, that these biennial exhibitions are held—a purpose which no doubt the current display fulfills. This being the case, however, the conclusions are all the more disturbing and disconcerting. Fearful and aggrieved, but without apparent purpose of betterment, "socially-minded" painters of today are, it would seem, given to picturing their fellow men not merely impoverished and suffering but as degraded. Vulgarity is rampant, either as a means to shock or as occasion for jest.

Obviously, this is a difficult time in which we live, and many are confused. But those things which the great painters of the past interpreted are still existent—love, joy, admiration, beauty. The art which has ever survived is that which has embodied great ideals. Have ours, we ask in viewing this exhibition, been temporarily obscured?

* * *

For any art to prosper there must be sympathy, partnership between artists and the public. Great works have been produced through the urge to express and perpetuate some great emotional message, or to record some great personal discovery of nobility of character, of beauty and significance. Our artists complain that there is lack of patronage today. The market for contemporary painting was never so poor, they say. But why? The public does not want what many of the artists have to offer. Why should they? To take a few examples from this current exhibition held by the Corcoran Gallery of Art. Here are pictures of a man hunt; of a home demolished by a tornado; of a funeral wreath on a front door toward which a cold hand reaches. Others concern themselves with desolation, dilapidation, degeneracy—all of which is very depressing. Less so are the non-objective paintings—the abstractions, and even the unintelligible surrealistic nightmares.

Happily, a few artists seem to have withstood the devastating influences. In the midst of so much that is distressing, paintings by such painters as Frank W. Benson, Edward Redfield, Aldro Hibbard, Hobart Nichols, Leon Kroll, Eugene Speicher, and 40 or 50 others stand out in high relief; delighting, reassuring. But to none such were the prizes awarded. These were as follows: First W. A. Clark prize, $2,000, and Corcoran Gold Medal to "Vermont Farm," by John Edward Heliker; Second Clark prize, $1,500, and Corcoran Silver Medal to "The Good Samaritan," by Fred Nagler; Third Clark Prize, $1,000, and Corcoran Bronze Medal to "Poor Fishing," by Max Weber, and Fourth Clark Prize, $500, and Corcoran Certificate of Honorable Mention to "Dolce Far Niente," by Zygmut.

Leila Mechlin

Long-Term Criticism

Drama, by Desmond MacCarthy. London: Putnam. 9s. 6d.

Desmond MacCarthy is one of the few British dramatic critics who write for posterity. He regards a play as more than a passing night's entertainment; and when there is a production of Ibsen or Strindberg or Chekhov to be noticed, he brings the whole of his critical equipment to bear—an equipment large, varied, and responsive—in order to write a comment worthy of its subject, whose value endures long after the fleeting performance is forgotten.

It may be gathered from this that Mr. MacCarthy is a highbrow critic; and if by highbrow is meant one who loves always the best and the most intelligent, the charge is certainly true. But then, of course, it is not a charge at all, but a compliment. Thus this book, which ranges from 1914 to 1935, contains admirable appreciations of such plays as "Ghosts," "The Father," "The Three Sisters," and "The Apple Cart," and it devotes an entire section to the designedly uncommercial presentations of the Stage Society.

At the same time Mr. MacCarthy is not one of those critics who decline to consider any entertainment intelligent unless it is unintelligible; and his response to plays of distinctly popular appeal is often alert and amusing. Readers of "Drama" may perhaps gain the impression that the London stage is austerer than it can justly claim to be, but to offset this there are excellent and penetrating assessments of Wallace's "The Ringer," "Dinner at Eight," "Our Betters," and "The Late Christopher Bean."

Mr. MacCarthy frequently turns a pretty or a mordant phrase, but he is no mere player with words; he does not, as some critics do, allow his thoughts to be dictated by a turn of language or an easy jest. To him the matter is always more important than the manner. Consequently his work, as represented in this volume, though raised upon the most ephemeral of foundations—the temporary traffic of the stage—defeats the passing years. If any advance criticism may be offered, it is that on occasion Mr. MacCarthy is somewhat perfunctory in his remarks on the actors; though here again, when the cause warrants it, he can be extremely sound, as when he notes how Maurice Moscovitch as Shylock made the word "bond" echo through the play, in "the longing for security of an oppressed people to whom the law is the only, but by no means certain refuge."

Harold Hobson.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Thursday's sales	357,230
1941 volume to date	37,363,179
1940 volume to date	57,678,258

Steels Lead Mild Decline In Market

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The stock market struggled unsuccessfully for a rally in today's session.

While scattered issues managed to register small fractional gains, minor declines were the rule near the final hour. Dealings were negligible throughout.

Inclined to give ground were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Telephone, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, and Southern Pacific.

Slightly improved were N. Y. Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., International Nickel and Phelps Dodge.

The Balkan war news was considered a bit bearish and some who leaned to the buying side stood aloof pending more definite developments in the Near East. Settlement of the Ford strike was encouraging but other labor difficulties were sufficient to inspire further speculative conservatism, brokers said.

Among items scanned by market analysts were:

Pre-Easter retail spending in New York and Brooklyn was estimated to have topped the comparable period last year by 40 per cent. Near-record shopping volumes were reported from many sections of the country this week. In some districts dollar aggregates were said to have been the highest in 12 years.

The Commerce Department disclosed British purchases in the United States during 1940 comprised about 21.5 per cent of all American exports and totaled $1,010,845,000, or approximately double the amount of 1939.

Corporate Bonds Sag

Corporate bonds mostly sagged fractions to around a point today in a resumption of the decline accompanying news from the Balkans.

A few rails rallied fractionally but the main line of action there, too, was down. Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 5s of 1959 jumped 2 to 97 in brisk trading.

Milan 6½s were up 2 but most foreign dollar bonds fell moderately, including Japan 5½s, Australia 4½s and German 5½s.

U. S. Treasury issues in the listed market took a somewhat firmer stand, rising for gains ranging to around 6-32nds.

Slipping were American Telephone 3¼s, Detroit Edison 3s, International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, Shell Union 2½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Small gains were recorded for Walworth 4s, Western Maryland 4s, Western Union 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Woolen Co pf	$2		Apr. 30	Apr. 21
Asbestos Mfg pf	70c	..	Apr. 29	Apr. 15
Empire Dist Tel pf	$3	..	Apr. 21	Apr. 14
U S Rubber Rec pf	50c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 8

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bullock Fund, Ltd	10c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Dividend Shrs, Inc	1½c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Yuba Cons Gold Fields, Inc.	10c	..	May 1	Apr. 9

Initial

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Davenport Water Co 5% pf	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 11
Purolator Prod Inc	10c	..	May 1	Apr. 12

Interim

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Cont'l Can	50c	..	June 16	May 24
Wilson-Jones Co	50c	..	May 1	Apr. 24

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Dom Oilcloth & L	10c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 15

Final

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Courtauld's, Ltd., Am dep rec for ordinary (reg.)	11 7-10c	..	Apr. 16	Mar. 11
Imperial Ch Ind	5%	..	———	———
Ohio Pow Co pf	$1.04	..	May 3	———

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Aloe (A S) Co	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Amer Fidelity Co	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Am Shipbuilding pf	$7	A	May 1	Apr. 18
Appalachian Elec Pow 4½% cum pf	$1.12½	Q	May 1	Apr. 11
Atlantic Macaroni Co Inc	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 30
Atlantic City Elec pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 11
Black Rock Bk&Tr Co (Bridgeport)	40c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Bronxville Trust Co	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Can Invest Fund, Ltd special shares	4c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Can Invest Fund, Ltd ordinary shares	4c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Can Ivy Corp, Ltd	10c	..	May 1	Mar. 24
Capital Finance	$1	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Carter (Wm) pf	$1.50	Q	June 16	June 16
Collins Co	$2	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Columbia Pict pf 68¾c	Q	May 15	May 1	
Commonwealth Internat Corp, Ltd	5c	May	15	Apr. 15
Dallas P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Dejonge (Luis) & Co 5% conv 1st pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 15
Dominguez Oil F	25c	M	Apr. 30	Apr. 17
Domestic Fin Corp $2 cm pf	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 26
Dom Oilcloth & L	30c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Fidelity & Dep (Md)	$1	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 21
Fidelity Fd	15	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 21
Fiduciary Corp	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Fir Ins (Newark)	20c	S	May 15	Apr. 21
Fire Assn (Phila)	$1	S	May 15	Apr. 18
First All-Can Trustee Shrs	12c	..	Apr. 15	.....
First Stamford Natl Bk & Tr Co (Stamford)	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Gorham Mfg	50c	..	June 16	June 2
Goshen & Deck RR	40c	A	Apr. 21	Apr. 8
Hamilton Watch Do pf	25c $1.50	Q	June 15 June 2	May 31 May 16
Interchemical Corp Do pf	40c $1.50	Q	May 1 May 1	Apr. 21 Apr. 21
Knudsen Cream	20c		Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Kokomo WW 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 11
La Tourneau, Inc	25c	Q	June 2	May 10
Libbey-Owens-F Gl	50c	..	June 16	May 29
Lincoln Ptg pf	87½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
McNM26% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 7
Natl Savings & Tr Co (Wash, D.C.)	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
N Y Mdse Co	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Ning Hud P 1st pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Ning Hud Pow 2d pf A & B	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
No Phila Trust	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
No Ry N Hamp	$1.50	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 17
No Tr Co (Phil. Pa.)	$6	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Occidental Ins	30c	Q	May 16	May 5
Pac G&E 6% pf	37½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Pac G&E 5½% pf	34⅜c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Plaza Bank (St Louis, Mo.)	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 28
P S Colo 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Do 6% pf	50c	M	May 1	Apr. 21
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M	May 1	Apr. 21
Randall Co A	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Rhode Isl Hosp Tr	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Rhode Isl Hosp Tr	$20	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Royal Tr (Montreal)	40c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Silex Co	30c	Q	May 10	Apr. 30
Stouffer Corp B	25c		May 1	Apr. 23
Texas P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Texas P&L $6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Tubize Chatillon A	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 19
United Corp Ltd Class A	$1.50 37c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Wash L&T Co (D.C.)	$2	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Wendigo G M	3c	..	May 2	Apr. 21
Westm Pap Ltd	25c	S	May 1	Apr. 15
Wheel & L E Ry 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	May 1	Apr. 26
Wheel&LERy pr in	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 26
Woolworth (FW)	60c	Q	June 2	Apr. 21

—1941— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	−1⅛
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	46	45½	45½	Apr 8
7¾	5½	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	Apr10
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	37	36⅛	36⅛	−1⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Apr 9
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 9
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8	7⅞	8	
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr10
25⅜	19½	Alleg Lud (½g)	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅜
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9	9	9	Apr 9
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	150½	150	150	− ⅞
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr10
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	2	13¼	13	13	− ½
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	5	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr10
37	27¼	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	27¾	27	27	− ½
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15	15	15	Apr10
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	−2
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	48	48	48	−1½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	45¾	45	45½	−1
8¼	6¼	Am Bank Note	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Apr 9
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	Apr10
38	31¾	Am Br S (.40g)	4	31½	30½	30½	−1½
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	6	87	87	87	− ⅛
185	177	Am Can pf (7)	2	177	177	177	Apr10
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	5	25	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅝
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	62¼	62½	62½	−1¼
23½	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	19	19	19	− ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	4	108	108	108	−1½
8¾	7	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr 9
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	Apr10
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	5	11½	11½	11½	
17⅛	11⅞	Am Encaus Til	1	11½	11½	11½	
5	3¾	Am European	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 9
1¼	¾	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
47¼	12½	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	Apr10
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	2	15½	15⅛	15½	
3⅞	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr10
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	8	34	33½	33½	− ¾
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 8
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	48	47¾	47¾	Apr10
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½c)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr10
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	3	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅜
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	82½	82½	82½	+1
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	12	12	12	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4⅜	4½	4½	
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Power & Lt	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
46¾	37½	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	4	38	37½	38	Apr10
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	2	33	32½	33	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	17	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	11	14	13½	13½	− ½
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Apr10
83⅛	73¼	Am Seat (½e)	1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	Apr 8
45¼	37½	Am Sm&R(½g)	6	37¾	36¾	36¾	− ¾
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	142	142	142	Apr 8
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	1	45½	45½	45½	Apr 8
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	5	21	20¾	21	− ⅜
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅜
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr 9
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr10
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Apr10
14½	12¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr 9
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	16	159⅞	156¾	156¾	−3⅛
73½	67	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	− ⅛
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	68¾	68¼	68¼	Apr10
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	− ⅛
7	4⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	50	5	4⅞	5	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	Apr 4
8⅜	6¼	AmWoolen	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	7	55	54½	54½	− ⅜
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	22	5⅝	5½	5½	Apr10
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	20	22⅞	22½	22¾	− ¼
14¼	12½	Anchor H (½g)	1	12	12	12	− ½
12½	9	Andes Cop (.40g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr 9
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	28	27½	27½	Apr10
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr 9
5½	4½	Armour Ill	9	4½	4½	4½	
56	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	53	53	53	+ ½
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	27¼	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (3⅜g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 9
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr10
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80½	80½	80½	Apr 8
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	−2¼
35½	30	Associates (2a)	1	30	30	30	
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	27	25½	24⅝	24¾	− ½
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	67½	67	67	− ½
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	17¼	17¼	17½	− ½
22⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	6	22	21½	21¾	+ ¼
29	16½	Atl G&W Ind pf	9	27	26½	27	
24½	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	Apr 7
7⅛	5⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	63	Atlas Powd (¾g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Apr 4
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27⅛	17⅛	Austin Nichols	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
5¼	3	Aviation Corp	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	

B

19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	11	13¾	13⅜	13¾	− ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅜	3½	3½	− ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	4	8⅛	8	8	− ½
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	8	8	8	Apr 3
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	8	21⅞	21⅜	21½	− ⅜
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	29¾	29⅝	29¾	− ¼
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Apr 9
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Apr 9
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	14	33¾	33½	33½	− ¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 29
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27	27	27	− ½
89½	73¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	21	73	72	72⅞	− ⅜
131½	121½	Beth St 7% pf (7)	2	122	122	122	Apr10
28	24¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	26	26	26	Apr 9
21¼	17	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr 9
10¼	7¾	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	2	7½	7½	7½	
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 3
18⅝	13¾	Boeing Airplane	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	− ¼
35	26¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
22⅜	18⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	13	19⅛	19	19	− ¼
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	18	17⅜	16¾	16¾	− ¾
17⅞	7⅜	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Apr 8
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	30½	30	30½	Apr 8
4¼	3¾	Brew Corp (.10g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
12⅜	9⅝	Bridgeport (¼g)	16	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅜
25⅜	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Apr 7
44½	38¼	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	Apr10
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr10
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	31	6	6	6	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	4	21¾	20⅞	21¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	6	9⅜	9¼	9¼	− ⅜
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
7¾	5⅜	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	5¾	5⅜	5¾	
11½	8	Bullard Co (½g)	1	25	25	25	− ¾
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ¾
53¼	47½	Burling Mill (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr10
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr10
21⅝	19⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	Apr 9
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Apr 9
12	9⅝	Byron Jack (1)	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	Apr10
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr10
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry .60)	10	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	28	3⅝	3½	3½	− ¼
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	38½	38½	38½	− ½
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr 8
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26⅜	26¼	26¼	−1¼
3½	2¾	Car & Gen (.10)	15	2¾	2¾	2¾	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Apr 9
50¼	40½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	40½	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅜
28⅜	20¾	Celanese (⅓g)	17	20½	20	20	− ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	6	9	8¾	8⅞	− ⅛
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅞	18¾	18¾	Apr10
2⅜	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 7
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	− ⅜
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2¾	2¾	Feb
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	7	30¾	30¼	30¾	− ¾
53⅜	31½	Cert-teed Prod	6	31½	31½	31½	
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	1	18	18	18	Apr 9
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 3
44⅛	38⅜	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	39	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
102½	98	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Apr 9
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr10
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3½	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Chi Great West	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
8½	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	9	6½	6¼	6¼	− ¼
8¼	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ¼
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	12	11¾	11¾	− ⅜
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	− ⅜
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr 9
2½	2⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 5
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	− ½
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ⅜
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 8
72⅛	60⅜	Chrysler (1½g)	9	60¼	60	60	− ½
10¾	9	City I & F (.30g)	6	9	9	9	
3	2½	City Stores	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	33	33	33	Apr10
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	26½	26½	26½	+1½
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	8	32⅜	32	32	− ½
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	4	31	31	31	Apr10
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	3	93	93	93	− ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr10
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 4
30¼	23	Collins&A (2¼g)	2	23	23	23	Apr10
20	15	Col Fuel&I (½g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¼
21¾	17⅜	Colum Br A .45g	6	18	17⅜	17⅜	Apr 8
21	17½	Colum Br B .45g	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr 9
4⅞	3¼	Col G&E (.10g)	21

Commerce and Finance

Farm Pay Best Since 1931—Signs of Labor Shortage Appear

Business and Industry

SEC Report Gives Shifts In Securities

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission reported that Norvin H. Green of New York gave away 1,000 shares of International Business Machines common stock—worth more than $150,000 at present market values—on January 7.

Mr. Green acquired 448 shares of the stock through a dividend a week later, however, so that the net change in his direct holdings for the month was a decrease of only 552 shares to a total of 9,407.

The gift was disclosed in a supplementary report on January transactions in securities by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations.

Other important changes of holdings during the month included:

H. G. Batcheller of Watervliet, N. Y., received 1,000 shares of Allegheny Ludlum Steel common stock as compensation; Owsley Brown of Louisville, Ky., sold 30,000 shares of Brown Forman Distillers common; E. A. Cudahy, Jr., of Chicago bought 1,100 shares of Cudahy Packing Company common.

E. V. Rickenbacker of New York bought 7,000 shares and Paul H. Brattain of New York bought 1,000 shares of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., common; Putnam D. McMillan of Minneapolis sold 1,000 shares of General Mills, Inc., common; Edward F. Fisher of Detroit sold 1,000 shares of General Motors Corporation common.

Ward Melville of New York gave away 7,500 shares of Melville Shoe Corporation common; James E. Dooley of Providence, R. I., gave away 3,200 shares of Narragansett Racing Association, Inc., common; Cecil H. Gamble of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave away 544 shares and sold 1,000 shares of Procter & Gamble Company common; Atlas Corporation of Jersey City, N. J., bought 11,600 shares of Radio-Keith-Orpheum common and 1,200 shares of 6 per cent convertible preferred; J. C. Van Eck of New York bought 1,700 shares of Shell Union Oil Corporation common.

Home Foreclosures In February Lowest Since the Year 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Fewer urban families lost their homes through foreclosure in February than in any single month since 1929, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

There were 4,950 non-farm foreclosures cases filed by all types of mortgage lenders during February, 9.6 per cent below January and 18.3 per cent below February, 1940. The board's Division of Research and Statistics which makes a monthly survey of the foreclosure situation checked back more than a decade to find any month where the number of foreclosures was less than those of February.

Nationally, the urban foreclosure rate during the month amounted to 3.1 cases per 1,000 dwellings. Most sections of the country shared in the February decrease in foreclosure volume, one exception being the North Central states.

An unusual feature uncovered by the survey was that Vermont had no foreclosures in urban areas during February as compared with eight in January. Among the larger states Washington and Texas led in declines of 42.9 per cent and 42 per cent respectively. Of those large states showing increases, Minnesota led with 77.8 per cent, having 64 foreclosures in February as compared with 36 in January.

Australian War Issue

SYDNEY, Australia, April 10 (CP)—Sales of war savings certificates in Australia now total $60,000,000, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation reported. The objective is $80,000,000.

Elected Director

Pirie MacDonald

Clarence Francis

Elected a director of Air Reduction Co. Mr. Francis is President of General Foods Corp. He is also a director of the Mead Corp. and the Chemical Bank & Trust Co.

Chase National Called Largest Commercial Bank

NEW YORK (AP) — The Chase National Bank of New York with deposits of $3,543,337,564, is rated the largest commercial bank in the English-speaking world in a tabulation of 150 leading American, British, Colonial and Dominion banks by the California Bank, Los Angeles, received in Wall Street.

The National City Bank of New York, with deposits of $2,908,437,735, is rated second and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, with deposits of $2,423,223,952, is placed third, followed by the Midland Bank of London, with $2,336,354,354.

Farm Wages Now Highest In 10 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that expansion in industrial employment and military conscription had lifted farm wage rates to the highest level since 1931.

This increase reflected a 10 per cent reduction in the farm labor supply since the first of the year, the department added.

April farm wage rates were reported at 138 per cent of the 1910-14 average. This was 24 percentage points higher than a year ago.

The department said farm wage rates averaged $1.70 per day, without board, for the country as a whole. The rates ranged, however, from less than $1 a day in Georgia and South Carolina to $3.15 in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Commenting on the Agricultural labor situation, the Department said that on April 1, 1940, the available supply of workers exceeded the demand for their services in all except a few Southeastern States. On April 1, this year, the supply of farm workers was reported at less than demand, at prevailing wage rates, in every state in the Union.

The department said that in only a few isolated districts did a surplus of the workers occur. Reports from most parts of the northeastern industrial area bounded by a line drawn from Maine to Michigan, then southward to North Carolina, indicated a supply of workers less than 75 per cent of demand.

The department said, however, that available reports indicated no real shortage of labor as yet.

Reports indicate, the department said, that about 480,000 persons had been added to the nation's farm pay roll since the first of the year, bringing the total up to 2,129,000 persons on April 1.

Text of Price Control Plan

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's executive order establishing the office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply in the executive office of the President follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and in order to define further the functions and duties of the Office for Emergency Management with respect to the national emergency as declared by the President on September 8, 1939, for the purpose of avoiding profiteering and unwarranted price rises, and of facilitating an adequate supply and the equitable distribution of materials and commodities for civilian use, and finding that the stablization of prices is in the interest of national defense and that this order is necessary to increase the efficiency of the defense program, it is hereby ordered:

1. There shall be in the Office for Emergency Management of the executive office of the President an Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, at the head of which shall be an administrator appointed by the President. The administrator shall receive compensation at such rate as the President shall determine and, in addition, shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of his duties.

Aim Is to Bar Price Spiraling

2. Subject to such policies, regulations, and directions as the President may from time to time prescribe, and with such advice and assistance as may be necessary from the other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and utilizing the services and facilities of such other departments and agencies to the fullest extent compatible with efficiency, the administrator shall:

A. Take all lawful steps necessary or appropriate in order (1) to prevent sprice spiraling, rising costs of living, profiteering, and inflation resulting from market conditions caused by the division of large segments of the nation's resources to the defense program, by interruptions to normal sources of supply, or by other influences growing out of the emergency; (2) to prevent speculative accumulation, withholding, and hoarding of materials and commodities; (3 to stimulate provision of the necessary supply of materials and commodities required for civilian use, in such manner as not to conflict with the requirements of the War, Navy, and other departments and agencies of the Government, and of foreign governments, for materials, articles, and equipment needed for defense (such requirements are hereinafter referred to as "military needs"); and (4) after the satisfaction of military defense needs to provide, through the determination of policies and the formulation of plans and programs, for the equitable distribution of the residual supply of such materials and commodities among competing civilian demands.

Study of Prices Required

B. Make studies of the nation's civilian requirements for materials and commodities, the supply of goods and services, the status and trend of prices and factors thereof, and the impact of the defense program upon civilian living standards; exercise the powers of the President in requesting such studies pursuant to section 336 (A) of Title III of the Tariff Act of 1930 (Title 19, U. S. C., SEC. 1336), call and conduct such investigations, hold such hearings, and obtain such reports as may be necessary or desirable to carry out this order.

C. Determine and publish, after proper investigation, such maximum prices, commissions, margins, fees, charges, or other elements of cost or price of materials or commodities, as the administrator may from time to time deem fair and reasonable; and take all lawful and appropriate steps to facilitate their observance.

D. Advise and make recommendations to other departments and agencies, whenever the administrator deems it appropriate, in respect to the purchase of acquisition of materials and commodities by the Government, the prices to be paid therefor, and in respect to such of their other activities as may affect the price of materials and commodities.

E. Inform the Office of Production Management of the amount, character, and relative importance of materials and commodities needed for civilian use; and advise and consult with the Office of Production Management with reference to its procurement, production planning, priority, and other actions the effect of which may be to diminish the supply of materials and commodities available for civilian use.

F. Establish and maintain liaison with such departments and agencies of the Government and with such other public or private agencies and persons as the administrator may deem necessary or desirable to carry out the provisions of this order.

Stimulate Use of Substitutes

G. Formulate programs designed to assure adequate standards for, and the most effective use of, consumer goods; stimulate the utilization of substitutes by civilians for consumer goods and commodities of limited supply; develop programs with the object of stabilizing rents; and promote civilian activities which will contribute to the purposes of this order.

H. Recommend to the President the exercise of the authority vested in him by the following named acts, whenever, in the opinion of the administrator, such action by the President will enable the administrator to carry out and secure compliance with the provisions of Sections 2A and 2C of this order:

(1) Section 9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (Public No. 783, 76th Congress).

(2) Section 120 of the National Defense Act (Title 50, U. S. C., Sec. 80).

(3) Section 1 (15) of Title 49, U. S. C.

(4) The Act of October 10, 1940 (Public No. 829, 76th Congress).

I. Perform the functions and exercise the authority vested in the President by the following named acts, in so far as and only to the extent that the authority conferred by such acts will, in the opinion of the administrator, enable him to carry out and secure compliance with the provisions of Section 2A and 2C of this order: Section 713 (A) 7 of Title 15, U. S. C., Supp. V; Section 4 of the act approved June 7, 1939 (Title 50, U. S. C., Supp. V., Sec. 98 C); and Section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as and amended by the act approved June 25, 1940 (Public No. 664, 76th Congress); subject to the disapproval by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy of each proposed action thereupder.

J. Advise upon proposed or existing legislation, and recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary or desirable, relating to prices, rents, or the increase in supply and the equitable distribution of materials and commodities for civilian use.

K. Keep the President informed in respect to progress made in carrying out this order; and perform such other related duties as the President may from time to time assign or delegate to him.

Advisory Body Provided For

3. The Administrator may provide for the internal organization and management of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, and may appoint such advisory committees as he finds necessary to the performance of his duties and responsibilities. The Administrator shall obtain the President's approval for the establishment of the principal subdivisions of the office and the appointment of the heads thereof.

4. There shall be in the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply a price administration committee consisting of the Administrator as chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Loan Administrator, the Chairman of the Tariff Commission, the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the Director General and Associate Director General of the Federal Trade Commission, the Director General and Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, or such alternate as each may designate, and such other members as the President may subsequently appoint. The committee shall from time to time, upon request by the Administrator, make findings and submit recommendations to the Administrator in respect to the establishment of maximum prices, commissions, margins, fees, charges, and other elements of cost or price of materials or commodities as provided under paragraph 2C above.

5. Within the limits of such funds as may be appropriated to the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply or as may be allocated to it by the President through the Bureau of the Budget, the Administrator may employ necessary personnel and make provision for necessary supplies, facilities, and services. However, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply shall use such statistical, informational, fiscal personnel, and other general business services and facilities as may be made available to it through the Office for Emergency Management or other agencies of the Government.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Treasury Official

© Harris & Ewing

James L. Houghteling

Appointed Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. He will assist in the campaign to sell defense saving stamps and bonds. Mr. Houghteling was formerly Immigration Commissioner.

Auto Production Off During Week

DETROIT (AP)—Automobile production dropped to 99,260 cars and trucks this week, Ward's Reports, Inc., said. It attributed the decline to the strike at the Ford River Rouge plant.

This week's total, lowest since the holiday period more than three months ago, compared with 116,255 last week and 101,940 at this time last year.

Ward's noted that it was the first full week this year in which the volume dropped below the 1940 comparative figure.

Army and Navy Awards Last Week Drop to $77,800,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Army and Navy contracts during the last week amounted to $77,839,743, as compared with $120,888,883 the preceding week.

The total was the smallest for any comparable period in several months.

The Navy signed $45,832,312 of the contracts and the Army $32,007,431.

Largest of the contracts awarded during the week was a $31,000,000 job of constructing a shipbuilding drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The contract went to the Walsh Construction Company, J. Rich Steers, Inc., Cauldwell-Wingate Company and Raisler Corporation.

Navy Buys More

The Navy also entered into an agreement with the Pontiac division of the General Motors Corporation for machinery and equipment for the manufacture of ordnance materiel. The expansion, at Pontiac, Mich., is to cost a sum not exceeding $5,700,000.

In another plant expansion agreement, the Navy arranged for the Crucible Steel Company to extend its Harrison, N. J., facilities at an estimated cost of $2,466,512.

Purchases of artillery materiel, trucks, passenger cars and cloth for uniforms accounted for a large part of the Army's contracts.

The automobile orders totaled $4,731,196 and went to four manufacturers: the Ford Motor Company, the International Harvester Company, the Studebaker Corporation, and the Fargo Motor Company.

An order for $2,100,000 of an undisclosed type of artillery materiel went to the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn.

The largest clothing order was for 11,000,000 yards of cotton khaki cloth. Reeves Brothers, Inc., of New York, received the $5,445,000 contract.

New Flying School

A contract for construction of an air corps flying school at Albany, Ga., was given to the Hardaway Contracting Company, Columbus, Ga., for approximately $2,884,000.

Among other large construction awards were $653,845 for temporary buildings at Taft Field, Calif.; $872,855 for temporary buildings at the Fresno Airbase, Fresno, Calif.; $97,740 for paved runways and taxi ways at Eglin Field, Valpariso, Fla.; $128,747 for grading and paving at the Tucson, Ariz., municipal Airport; $106,937 for runways at the Red Bluff, Calif., Municipal Airport; and $243,970 for paving at Ellington Field, Texas.

The Army also contracted for $536,619 for fabricated steel for an aircraft assembly plant at Omaha, Neb.

Commodity Prices Continue Gains To New High Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices showed further increase during the first week of April, reflecting continued advances in the prices for fats and oils, and imported fibers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics all-commodity index registered the fifth consecutive weekly advance, rising 0.2 per cent in the week ended April 5, to 82.2 per cent of the 1926 level, a new high in over three years.

All but two of the 10 major commodity group indexes rose during the week. Textile products led with an increase of 1.1 per cent. Fuel and lighting materials were up 0.8 per cent; foods, hides and leather products and chemicals and allied products, 0.4 per cent; house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities, 0.3 per cent; and building materials, 0.1 per cent.

Weakening prices for livestock caused the farm products group index to fall 0.7 per cent and lower prices for scrap steel and pig tin brought the metals and metal products group index down 0.1 per cent. All groups are substantially higher than a year ago; the increases range from 11½ per cent for textile products and 10 per cent for foods to 1 per cent for fuel and lighting materials.

(1926 = 100)

Commodity groups	Apr 5 1941	Mar 29 1941	P.C. Changes to Apr 5, '41, From Mar 29 1941	Apr 6 1940
All commodities	82.2	82.0	+0.2	+5.9
Farm products	72.7	73.2	—0.7	+8.5
Foods	76.7	76.4	+0.4	+10.0
Hides & leath prts	103.9	103.5	+0.4	+2.3
Textile products	80.1	79.2	+1.1	+11.4
Fuel & light mate'l	73.2	72.6	+0.8	+1.0
Metals & metal prds	97.8	97.9	—0.1	+2.5
Building materials	99.8	99.7	+0.1	+7.1
Chem & allied prds	80.9	80.6	+0.4	+5.8
Housefurnish goods	91.5	91.2	+0.3	+2.1
Misc. commodities	78.0	77.8	+0.3	+1.8
Raw materials	76.2	76.3	—0.1	+7.2
Semimanufac'd art	84.6	84.4	+0.2	+7.0
Manufactured com	85.1	84.8	+0.4	+5.2
All com other than farm products	84.4	84.0	+0.5	+5.5
All com other than farm prdts & foods	85.8	85.4	+0.5	+3.7

Priority Control Is Extended by OPM

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has placed the nickel-bearing steel industry under a general priorities system.

Both nickel-steel producers and distributors were affected by the order issued by Priorities Director E. R. Stettinius, Jr., to meet a "tight situation" in the Nation's nickel supply and the needs of the defense program.

Under the system, defense orders, including British orders, take precedence over civilian and non-defense orders.

An overall schedule of prefernce rating is set up, ranging from A-classifications to B-8. Customers whose orders fall into Classes B-4 to B-8, inclusive, may receive only certain percentages of their average 1940 monthly shipments.

Minneapolis Bond Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by the National City Bank of New York has offered publicly $4,252,613 City of Minneapolis bonds, due 1942-61, at prices yielding .30 to 2 per cent.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The end of the 15-months ban forbidding local authorities the right of converting loans carrying over 4 per cent interest has been heartily welcomed by the financial authorities concerned. More than £30,000,000 of such stock can be called either immediately or in the course of 1941. This will mean an appreciable economy since there were many repayable 6 per cent gilt-edged loans which remained uncalled chiefly because of the Government order.

The Chancellor's announcement of the removal of the Municipal Conversion ban came at a time when the London County Council was obliged to repay nearly £14,000,000 in cash on its 5 per cent 1940-60 stock. At first sight this seems rather strange but now it is assumed that Sir Kingsley Wood's decision was probably influenced by pressure from other local authorities which saw themselves compelled to follow the L. C. C. example and by the relief of the capital market which the London repayment had produced.

Interest Rates

During 1940 about 25 towns and counties had the option of converting loans amounting to £35,250,000 bearing interest at 4½ per cent to 6 per cent, and these borrowers will have to continue to pay high rates on the stock with average maturity date of September last.

The stocks now maturing carry an average interest rate of about 4.45 per cent. Since it is conceivable that a certain amount of these stocks will have to be repaid in cash, the Treasury is to be empowered to grant loans sufficient for this purpose from a special "Local Loans" fund.

There is no definite information as to whether these operations will be in the form of a series of conversion issues or of one composite issue. Should it be the former method then it must take considerable time and be advantageous to those stocks carrying priority.

If, however, conversion came through a composite issue then it would probably follow the lines of the present Local Loans stock, i. e. a 3 per cent stock at 94 for 20 years, or a 3¼ per cent at 95 or 96 for 25 years.

The removal of the ban on Home Corporations is expected to result in similar action toward conversion facilities of Dominion and Colonial Government issues.

Local Finance Problem

This new action by the Treasury has raised again the problem of local finance which has become all the more urgent because of the consequences of aerial warfare. Local authorities in evacuation areas are in a serious financial plight and are besieging the Ministry of Health for aid. In fact, the war has revived conditions existing before the "De-Rating" Act, 1929, except that for "depressed" areas should now be substituted "evacuation" areas which are claiming grants from public funds.

Just as the financial conditions in the depressed areas caused people everywhere to come to a realization that this matter was a national responsibility, so bombing and the compulsory evacuation of certain areas have led to a tacit acknowledgment that the maintenance of local services in such areas is a concern of the central Government.

In fact, the Ministry of Health's assistance in financing the machinery of local government under such circumstances could only be justified by the acceptance of that principle. Such assistance will for the time being naturally be only of a piecemeal kind; but it is obvious that one of the first tasks in the new peace days must be a clear understanding on the question of State grants to local authorities, as well as on the way in which the existing system of local taxation can be improved.

Local Rating Attacked

Local rating has long been a subject of general criticism—"an anachronism in peace and little better than chaos in war"—according to one expert. It is criticized as being entirely at variance with the essential theory of modern taxation, which is that of "ability to pay."

The anomaly is seen quite clearly in the present war. Local authorities lose much from rates because of properties left empty by evacuation, and in order to compensate for this they have to increase existing rates. The people remaining must pay the extra charge despite the fact that those who have left may well be able to do so. It is therefore not surprising to hear the suggestion in some quarters that unoccupied properties should be rated at 50 per cent.

But critics of the present rating system who would abolish rates altogether have great difficulty in suggesting a satisfactory alternative. It seems almost impossible in wartime, and certainly not very easy in peace when the needs of the social services will be still greater. The central authority already bears a large proportion of the expenses for certain services such as education, roads, etc.

Must Devise System

These grants might be increased though it is clear that the principle of combining the right to spend with that of the duty of raising the funds should not be ignored more than is possible. From this point of view to abolish local taxation altogether would be a grievous mistake. Its advocates generally think not only of the financial aspect but also make the proposal as a means of reducing centralized bureaucracy which they see as a great danger.

Some form of regionalism might conceivably be developed which would create areas large enough to be suitable taxation units. But even then the only satisfactory alternative to rating would be a kind of local income tax. Today, the position is so uncertain that relations between the Ministry of Health and the local authorities leaves it uncertain whether the financial assistance given them as a war measure is a loan or a gift.

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Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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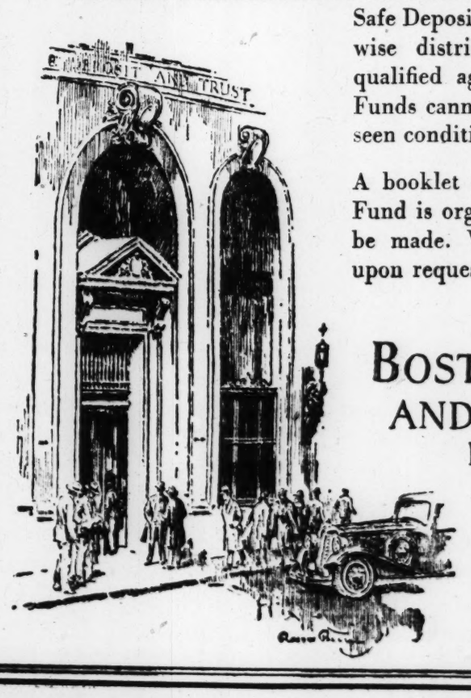

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Income Favored By Price Rise

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—A rise of more than 10 cents a bushel in wheat prices since seeding time last fall promises farmers their best return on the new winter crop since 1937, if the market is not shaken down before harvest time, as happened a year ago.

This enhancement of price, while similar to that of last season, has not been as extensive and has not been due to the same factors. The market's ability to hold its gain, or even extend it, therefore, is subject to much discussion in the grain trade.

Wheat Over 90 Cents

Wheat now is worth more than 90 cents delivered in Chicago. A contract calling for July delivery, which could be satisfied by turning over newly harvested grain, can be sold for about that price. A year ago it was $1.07; two years ago 68 cents.

The $1.07 quoted at this time last season did not last. Before wheat was ripe the Germans invaded western Europe, upset war calculations of many and the dollar sign disappeared. By the time harvesters went to work the Chicago price was below 85 cents and in July, at the end of winter wheat threshing, it fell below 75.

This year the pre-harvest price rise has not been built partly on fear of a short crop, as was the case last season. As it was, 1940's crop turned out to be much larger than had been expected. The current winter wheat prospect, while less brilliant than last fall, is the best in years. A 616,000,000 bushels harvest is considered likely, if a serious disaster does not overtake it, compared with 589,000,000 produced last year.

Grain men said fundamental factors in the current market include steadily broadening demand for all commodities which has accompanied America's growing defense effort as well as prospects that some foods, if not grains, will be sent abroad.

Artificial Scarcity

Even though the country has a record wheat carryover of about 380,000,000 bushels, more than quadruple that of 1937 and 100,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, there has been an artificial scarcity through withholding of more than 70 per cent of the surplus from market under Government loans. Futhermore, there is agitation for higher loan rates for the new crop along with possibility of increased marketing control.

A new winter wheat crop of 616,000,000 bushels, plus half a normal spring wheat harvest, would be sufficient to meet domestic requirements of about 700,000,000 bushels for a full year, traders said.

The wheat market this week reacted to the German Balkan invasion much in the same manner that it took the Scandinavian war developments a year ago. Prices fell about 5 cents but then recovered partially. At the close Thursday prices were 1⅞-2¼ lower than a week previous. Corn was ⅛-¼ higher, oats ¼ off to ⅛ up and rye ¼ lower to 1⅝ higher.

War Department Awards Contracts, Total $6,248,613

WASHINGTON (AP)—Contracts totaling $6,248,613 including funds for improvement of a dozen civilian and military flying fields, were announced by the War Department.

Awards in excess of $100,000 follow:

Corson and Gruman Company, Washington, D. C., paving runways, service roads, and parking areas at the new Washington National Airport, $137,550; O. P. Woodcock, Jacksonville, Fla., construction of hangar and boiler house, Jacksonville Municipal Airport, Fla., $110,200; Fredericksen and Westbrook, Sacramento, Calif., construction of landing strip, runway, and taxi-way Willows, Calif., Municipal Airport, $105,571; Tanner Construction Company, Phoenix, Ariz., clearing, grading, and paving, Fly Field, Yuma, Ariz., $109,111; Morrison-Knudsen Company, Inc., Boise, Idaho, improving runways at Boise Municipal Airport, $192,097; Joseph L. Sierotin and Sons, Inc., Carlstadt, N. J., embankment and drainage ditches at Morristown, N. J., airport, $265,872; Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix, N. J., maintenance parts for aviation instruments, $112,054; maintenance parts for drift meters, $247,944, assemblies, $221,064, and indicators and transmitters, $370,416; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Inc., Akron, Ohio, brake assemblies, $113,173; Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J., engine parts, $124,612; Weston Electric Instrument Corporation, Newark, N. J., assemblies and bulbs, $214,341; C. S. Robinson, Ithaca, N. Y., camera mounts, $168,112; the Electric Auto-Lite Company, La Crosse, Wis., gauge assemblies, $123,807; Brown Shoe Company, Inc., St. Louis, 30,008 pairs of leather boots, $203,154, and International Shoe Company, St. Louis, 70,000 pairs of leather boots, $464,800.

G. E. New Orders Set High Record

By the Associated Press

New York

The General Electric Co. disclosed it booked in the first three months this year a record-breaking quarterly total of $257,382,000 in new orders, topping by a small margin the orders taken in the final quarter of 1940.

Of the whole, it was ascertained that $112,000,000 definitely was for national defense but it was explained additional orders indirectly might have arisen from defense requirements.

With the possible exception of the last three months of 1940, the regular commercial orders totaling $145,382,000 likewise were rated the largest in the company's history.

New orders in the first quarter of 1940 amounted to $97,490,000.

Multiple Commodity Reserve Plan Seen Half-Way Measure

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article II

NEW YORK—The "multiple commodity reserve" plan proposed by the Graham "Committee for Economic Stability" in New York and first expounded in Benjamin Graham's book "Storage and Stability," will do two things, according to the Committee. It will stabilize prices in general, and it will protect the banking system against extreme deflations and inflations of bank credit.

There can be little doubt that the $10,000 market-basket proposal outlined on this page this week would have a stabilizing effect on the average or composite price of the chosen commodities.

The plan would, presumably, have to be put in effect either by an original pricing of the chosen commodities slightly above the market, or else in a period of declining prices and declining business confidence. Otherwise the government would have no substantial reserve out of which to offer to sell, so that in a period of rising prices the plan would in effect be placing a floor under prices which were actually in need of a ceiling. If set in motion during a period of steady prices, by a government offer slightly above the market, the effect would be to raise slightly the composite price of the chosen commodities, but if they continued on upward, the government reserves would be presently drained, $10,000 by $10,000 of units, after which the program would be as ineffective as an empty warehouse.

Widespread Destortion Likely

If the plan were launched during a period like 1930-1932, the chosen commodities as a group would hold up very well, while the rest declined. However, this would be only as a result of heavy Treasury buying. The Committee proposes no production control be linked with the plan, so producers of these commodities would be glad to step up production, other producers would switch into the protected commodities, and consumption would decline or switch into unprotected commodities with falling prices. In consequence, the Treasury would be called on to buy a truly gigantic amount in order to hold up the protected prices and indirectly the prices of other commodities.

How much it might have to buy can be roughly guessed from past experience. The Farm Board tried to hold up only two major commodities, wheat and cotton—not 25—and lost $350,000,000 out of a revolving fund of $500,000,000. The Commodity Credit Corporation has invested $1,500,000,000 in about a dozen commodities, but this has been during a period in which business ups and downs have about averaged out, and, more important, its operations have been heavily protected by crop control and restrict plans, barter programs and subsidised exports, costing over $1,000,000,000 a year.

Moreover the commodities supported by the CCC have been in large part crops with a fairly inelastic supply and demand. Export demand has fallen sharply, but domestic production and demand have both remained about constant.

If the Graham plan, however, were applied to 25 commodities instead of a dozen, during a period of severe business downtrend instead of fairly level activity, without help from any crop restriction on the one hand or subsidised exports on the other, and included many commodities like copper for which demand may fall off very sharply and production increase quite notably, it seems quite fair to assume that the Treasury would have to take on perhaps $5,000,000,000 worth of commodities before the plan itself, or the natural forces of the business cycle, reversed the trend and began to slow down the inflow and then to bail out the operation.

In the meantime it is hard to avoid the conclusion that widespread distortion to the whole American economy would result, as a part of it was enabled to keep producing at capacity for accumulation by the Treasury, while the rest of it was subject to the normal influences of the business cycle, except as those were offset by the artificial prosperity given to the mines and farmers producing for the government's multiple commodity reserve buying program.

Where the Plan Leads

A further serious difficulty might develop in the sheer mechanics of warehousing. It isn't necessary to assume an addition of $5,000,000,000 to privately held inventories, because the bulk of the latter might be turned over to the Treasury, making it the largest commodity-holder in the country. But it is highly probable that such a program would pass all the country's warehousing capacity, just as its vault capacity even for holding gold and silver has been exceeded in recent years, forcing construction of vaults for gold at Fort Knox and for silver at West Point.

The business inventory accumulations merely of the last nine months have reached nearly the capacity of much of the country's warehousing facilities, and the multiple-commodity reserve plan might multiply the recent burden. Cotton and wheat storage facilities normally have to be large, at least as big as a year's crop, because the crop all comes in at once; but the warehouse facilities for many minerals, metals, and semi-processed commodities are nowhere near so large in relation to production and consumption. In peacetime a six months' supply of most commodities is considered excessive and burdensome.

For these reasons it seems possible that Congress might decide to abandon the plan, when serious distortions of political "injustices" began to appear through the economy, coupled with burdensome warehouse difficulties verging in some cases on the preposterous. The Committee has presumably asked for 25 commodities instead of two or three, or of only one, to avoid charges of inequity, and to give the plan a broader "base," but if this path of reasoning is followed, it would seem reasonable to extend the plan to 50 commodities, to 100, or even to all commodities—perhaps even to all services. Before that point was reached it seems likely that Congress would have tackled the problem in the more obvious way—through direct federal relief and "pump-priming."

Like the Ever-Normal Granary

In short, it seems possible that before the plan began to have a stabilizing effect on the economy, it would have a sharply distorting effect, by protecting some commodities and leaving others unprotected against depression. Or to put it another way, it would have a stabilizing effect on prices only by having an equally distorting effect on production and consumption.

The Committee believes, presumably, that the very scale of the buying program would have a stabilizing effect. However, the plan seems to be largely a rationalization of the present ever-normal-granary program, which has had the effect, not of stabilizing the national economy but of distorting it, by perpetuating a city versus farm population balance which was adjusted to an earlier state of the industrial and agricultural arts but which has been outmoded; in short, it has kept farmers on the farm whereas in the normal progress of the industrial arts a steadily smaller portion of the total population is needed to raise the necessary crops.

The Committee does not advance its proposal as a panacea, and makes only modest claims for what it would accomplish. It merely hopes that the commodity price level would be "substantially" stabilized, and that solution of the problem of a fluctuating dollar would be "facilitated." But this seems the weak spot in the proposal. It is a half-way measure, and half-way measures of many kinds have already failed; for instance, we now go half-way toward gearing the budget deficit to the country's productive capacity, while remaining half-way in the mood to balance it. There is a vital difference between proposals which benefit certain groups, and those which propose to meet the whole problem of surplus. The half-way solutions one and all result in economic distortion and political privilege.

Differs From Gold Standard

To put this another way: the plan differs radically from the old free gold standard, in that the gold reserves under the free gold standard were the reserves behind the entire currency and credit structure. In theory at least, an increase in the gold reserves justified an increase in all outstanding credit, up to the point where the reserves were endangered.

Under the Graham plan, however, no such relation between outstanding credit and the "multiple commodity reserve" is discussed; in fact, the outstanding money would be increased only dollar-for-dollar (and correspondingly contracted) with changes in the commodity reserve-inventory. Hence a tremendous increase in the reserves would be required for a trifling and ineffective increase in outstanding legal tender. Five billion dollars worth of "multiple-commodity reserve" or inventory, for instance, would be a staggering physical problem but a minor credit influence; the fresh cash would—other things being equal—move into the banks and merely pile up the excess reserves, which are now $6,000,000,000, and which have proved to have only the most remote effect on the general mood of business.

Were the plan to be more ambitious, and to propose some rational relation between outstanding debt-credit, national or private, it would be more appealing. At present it only rationalizes the ever-normal-granary plan. The Committee, for instance, might suggest that the national debt be expanded by Congress, either through reduction of taxes or through additional outlays, up to the point where commodities no longer moved into the reserve; and, contrariwise, that the Nation's debt-credit structure be shrunk whenever the plan so stimulated business that the aggregate open-market cost of the $10,000 market basket exceeded the official value and the commodities began moving out of the reserves. But that is not proposed.

In fact, it seems almost obvious that two kinds of legal tender would be necessitated by the plan—first, our present money, and, second, the money obtained from sale of $10,000 market baskets to the Treasury, which money alone would have the corresponding privilege of redemption. If the entire currency were given this privilege (and backing) the whole theory and set-up of the plan would be altered.

On Steinway Board

Greystone Studios

Jerome F. Murphy

Elected to the board of directors of Steinway & Sons, New York. Mr. Dudley P. Felt was also elected to the board. Mr. Stuart B. Miller has been appointed Comptroller. Mr. Murphy is President of M. Steinert & Sons Co. of Boston.

Retail Sales Rise to New Peak for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—This week's retail trade reached a new peak for the year "in a spectacular climax of the pre-Easter selling period," Dun & Bradstreet reported in its weekly survey.

The review cited reports from many centers telling of the best Easter business since the record high 12 years ago.

"For all retail trade," it said, "including food volume, which ran about 12 per cent higher, the advance over the 1940 level was estimated at 15 to 18 per cent.

"Gains were well distributed regionally, although city reports showed the broadest increases still tended to cluster in the South and Middle West.

"A temporary lull developed in wholesale trading as retailers concentrated on selling efforts. Orders for near-term delivery were mainly for filling-in purposes. While moderate in size, these further reduced stocks; some markets were said to be cleaned of seasonal goods, requiring newly produced merchandise for post-Easter promotions."

U. G. I. Must Show Why It Should Not Drop 15 Companies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has ordered the United Gas Improvement Company to show cause on April 15 why it should not immediately divest itself of its interest in 15 companies in 9 states.

The order is a new step in the commission's effort to force U. G. I. to divest itself of all subsidiaries other than those in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware in compliance with the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

The first major step of compliance was taken when U. G. I. sold 701,000 shares of voting stock of the $100,000,000 Connecticut Light & Power Company. The commission previously had issued a show cause order for the divestment of utilities in Arizona, Kansas, Tennessee and New Hampshire. The latest order involves principally non-utility subsidiaries.

A major item in the order, however, concerns U. G. I.'s $50,000,000 investment in Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. The SEC said that it would seek to determine whether that interest represented "merely an investment in a non-associate company," as U. G. I. has insisted, or whether it actually is a subsidiary.

The Commission's order also involved Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company and various western properties.

Conn. Light Issue Reported Well Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—Underwriters who participated in the public offering early this week of 710,000 shares of Connecticut Light & Power Co. common stock said that about 660,000 shares have been distributed so far.

A total of 260,000 shares has been confirmed to selling group dealers and around 400,000 shares to members of the underwriting syndicate.

A spokesman for the underwriters said they were pleased with good reception accorded the offering, especially in view of general market unsettlement this week in the wake of the bad news from the Balkans.

The stock, representing the former holdings of United Gas & Improvement Co., was offered at $42.50 a share.

Lumber Output Holds High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended March 29 stood at 129 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39 and shipments 121 per cent. Production totaled 240,402,000 feet, which was 4 per cent less than the previous week, and 15 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Hog Prices Approaching U. S. Minimum

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—Adjustment of hog prices to the Government's desired minimum of $9 per hundredweight in Chicago had virtually been accomplished today, a week after announcement of the stabilization program.

This has occurred as a result of an advance of almost $1 per hundredweight despite the fact that the Government has not yet moved into full swing its pork products purchasing operations through which it hopes to maintain the price and thereby encourage farmers to produce hogs.

Livestock men said the advance has been the result principally of a sharp reduction in receipts, with farmers seeking to hold stock for the higher price, and of unusual demand for supplies on the part of some interests in the trade. Thus, they said, a form of speculative market action engendered by the Government program already has virtually brought about the desired result as far as market prices are concerned.

The hig top yesterday was $9, with average price slightly below $8.75, or more than $3 higher than a year ago. Earlier in the week hogs sold as high as $9.10, top since September, 1939, when the war broke out.

Livestock men said that inasmuch as all pork processed is for sale, the competition of Government buyers and, indirectly, relief and foreign consumers, would be a price factor. Pork supplies are expected to be smaller than in 1940. This already is reflected partly in the fact that hog prices are higher than a year ago.

Producers cut hog shipments to Chicago 19 per cent this week compared with the previous week and 35 per cent compared with a year ago. Similar cuts were made at other markets. Supplies of cattle and sheep were reduced slightly and cattle gained 25 to 50 cents in some cases, but western lambs lost about 15 to 25 cents.

St. Lawrence Plan 'Doesn't Make Sense,' Says Rail Executive

BALTIMORE (AP)—R. S. Henry, Assistant to the President of the American Association of Railroads, declared the "facts behind the St. Lawrence waterway project just don't add up to make sense."

American ports are working at "only half of capacity," and American railroads are able "to double the flow of traffic through those ports," Mr. Henry told the Atlantic States Shippers' Advisory Board.

He declared it was "indeed strange" that Congress was being asked to spend funds on a "defense" project that would not be completed before 1948, and that would "turn American tonnage into Canadian ports."

By co-ordinating shipping and railroad transportation, he said, there would "be no tieups at ports" and no repetition of world war jams when freight cars were tied up because they could not be unloaded.

"The export business moving through ports now ranges from two thirds to three fourths as much as the export business of the World War, and yet today's business is moving, and for many months has moved, so smoothly and with so little difficulty that the public generally hasn't even heard of it.

"It is significant that at the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States, there is today being held in the cars an average of only about seven days loading into ships. The ports, in short, are wide open and perfectly liquid."

Public Offerings Highest in Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended April 10, totaling $101,790,444, were the largest in three months, Standard and Poor's Corp. reported.

Only 28 per cent of the total represented new money, however, and virtually all of this was taken by municipalities. Corporate financing included several sizeable refundings but very little for new capital purposes.

Comparisons follow:

	This week	Last week	1940
Municipal	$42,214,530	$10,811,500	$8,537,332
Pub. Utility	34,602,252	15,000,000	3,500,000
Railroads	2,000,000		
Industrial	22,064,562	25,540,000	43,000,000
Miscellaneous		80,000	200,000
Stock	709,100	21,156,300	20,388,800
Total	101,790,444	72,587,800	75,626,132

Brazilian Bond Interest Payment Is Announced

NEW YORK—The City of Rio de Janiero, Federal District of the United States of Brazil, has remitted to its special agents funds for the payment of interest for the six months ended April 1, 1939, on its five-year 6 per cent external secured gold bonds due April 1, 1933, at the rate of $3.9975 per $1,000 bond, or 13.325 per cent of the dollar amount of such interest.

Cash payment at this rate, to be in full payment of the interest due April 1, 1939, is now being made upon presentation of the bonds at the offices of the special agents, White, Weld & Co., 40 Wall Street, or Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall Street.

Plans to Buy Busses, Trolleys

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The purchase of 115 single-deck 40-passenger buses and 20 streamlined trolleys at a cost of $1,670,000 was approved by the executive committee of the Philadelphia Transportation Company.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 3s '55-51	111.12	111.12	111.12
25 2½s '54-52	102.22	102.22	102.22
1 2⅞s '60-55	109.19	109.19	109.19
1 2¾s '63-58	108.26	108.26	108.26

New York City Bonds

18 3s '80	101	100¾	100¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 Am T&T 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅛	107	107
1 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
10 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78¼	78	78⅛
9 A C Line cit 4s '52	73¾	73¾	73¾
8 A C Line 4½s '64	65¾	65½	65¾
4 A C Line 5s '45	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	34	34	34
33 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	97	95	97
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	68¾	68	68
12 B&O '95 st A	38	37⅞	38
9 B&O '95 st C	44	44	44
6 B&O 2000 st D	37½	37½	37½
13 B&O '96 st F	38	37⅜	37⅜
80 B&O cv '60 st	25⅜	25	25
7 B&O 4s '48	68	67⅞	68
3 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51 st	58½	58½	58½
11 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105½	105½	105½
10 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	85	85	85
4 Boston & Me 4½s '70	26	25½	25½
1 Boston & Me 4s '60	72	72	72
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	105	105	105
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Bush Ter 4s '57 st	44	43¾	43¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	42	42	42
2 Bush T ldg 5s '60	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Can Sou 5s 62	84	84	84
6 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	101½	101	101½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Ziy	100	100	100
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	100½	100½	100½
8 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	100	100	100
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
1 Can Pac 4s perp	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Can NY Pow 3¼s 62	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
25 Cen Pac 5s 1960	51¼	51	51¼
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Champ P&F 4¾s 50	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 C & O 4½s 92	130½	130½	130½
1 C & O 3½s 96 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Chi & Alton 3s 49	14	14	14
5 CB & Q 4s Ill 49	98½	98½	98½
4 CB & Q 3½s Ill 49	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2 Ch Gt Wes Inc4½s	36	36	36
4 Ch Gt West 4s 88	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	9½	9½	9½
20 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	8½	8½	8½
22 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
4 CMSP 4½s 89F	36¾	36¾	36¾
7 CMSP 4½s 89C	37	36½	36½
10 CMSP 4½s 89E	36½	36½	36½
19 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Chi NW 4s '87	22¼	22	22
5 Chi & NW 5s '87 st	22¼	22¼	22¼
14 Chi & NW 3½s '87	21½	21½	21½
3 CRI & P 4½s '52A	11	11	11
2 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2	2	2
26 CRI & P 4s '88	17⅜	17	17
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	9	9	9
2 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	48¾	48½	48½
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	64	64	64
10 Un Sta 4¼s '65	107½	107⅜	107⅜
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108	108	108
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	112	112	112
18 Col & So 4½s '80	20⅜	20¼	20¼
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103½	103½	103½
7 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103½	103½
1 ComlMack inc '69ww	36½	36½	36½
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	111	111	111
10 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104	104	104
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	50½	50½	50½
5 Del P&L 4½s 69	106⅜	106½	106½
5 D&RGWest 5s 55	2½	2½	2½
5 D&RG West 5s 78	11	10⅝	10⅝
5 Det Ed 3½s 66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Det Ed 3s 70	103¼	103	103
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
9 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	82	82	82
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95½	95½	95½
8 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	108⅞	108¾	108¾
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Republic Steel 4½s '61	103¾	103½	103½
2 Republic Steel 4½s '56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	42	42	42
8 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 StLIM&S&RAG '33	67	67	67
1 St L S F 5s 50 B	12¾	12¾	12¾
19 St L S F 4½s '78	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
15 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
10 St L SW 1st 4s '89	53	53	53
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	88½	88½	88½
12 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6⅞	6½	6½
1 Sea A L aj 5s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
6 Sea A L 4s '50 st	10½	10⅜	10½
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4	4	4
1 Sea-AlFla 6s '35A ct	1¼	1¼	1¼
21 Shell Un 2½s '54	95¼	95	95
1 So Bell T & T 3s '79	103	103	103
11 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47⅞	47½	47⅞
16 Sou Pac 4½s '81	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
32 So Pac 4½s '69	47½	47⅛	47⅛
1 So Pac rf 4s '55	64¾	64¾	64¾
7 So Pac cltz 4s '49	46¼	46	46¼
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	61½	61½	61½
37 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50½	50½	50½
11 South Ry 6½s '56	85	84¾	84¾
11 South Ry 6½s '56	85	84¾	84¾
10 South Ry gen 6s '56	80	80	80
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	93½	93½	93½
2 South Ry gen 4s '56	60½	60¼	60¼
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104½	104½	104½
10 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	21¾	21½	21½
3 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
3 Un Pac 3½s 71	97	97	97
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Virginian Ry 3¼s66	107	107	107
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39	58	53½	56
13 Wabash 5s 80 D	12	12	12
39 Wabash 5s 76 B	12	12	12
5 Wanash 4½s 78C	11	11	11
3 Walworth 4s '55	82	82	82
1 Westn Md 3½s '90 A	103½	103½	103½
1 Westn Md 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Western Un 5s '60	81¾	81	81¾
8 Western Un 4½s '50	77	77	77
1 MonWPaPbSv 4½s'60	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
9 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	105¼	105	105¼
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s'60	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Nat Steel 3s'65	102½	102	102
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	106	106	106
3 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
1 NY&Greenwd L 5s'46	45	45	45
3 NYC rfg 5s'2013	64¾	64¼	64¼
25 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57½	57½
8 NYC cn 4s'98	64	63¾	64
2 NYC 3½s'46	93½	93½	93½
3 NYChi&StL 6s 41	96	96	96
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	72¼	72¼	72¼
7 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61¾	61¾	61¾
2 NY G El H&P 4s 49	114¾	114¾	114¾
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25¼	25½	25¾
15 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24⅞	24¼	24¼
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	23	23	23
15 NYNH&H 4s 57	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1 NY&R Gas 6s 51A	105	105	105
1 Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126½	126½
8 Nor Am Co 5s '59	105¼	105	105
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65⅞	65⅜	65½
16 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	79⅛	79	79
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43
1 No Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	95½	95½	95½
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	113	113	113
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	121	121	121
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95¼	95⅛	95¼
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	103	103	103
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	102¼	102	102
3 Penn RR 3¾s '70	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
7 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89¾	89½	89½
8 Pere Marq 5s '56	76⅜	76	76
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
15 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110	110
10 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	5½	5½	5½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	19½	19⅜	19½
3 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s'58	54	54	54
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	53½	53½	53½
1 Portl Gen El 5s '50	107	107	107

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 1,979,0000; previous day, 6,248,850; week ago, 4,475,300; year ago, 3,256,000; two years ago, 3,680,000; Jan. 1 to date, 669,517,235; year ago, 492,962,500; two years ago, 538,306,900.

wd—With declaration. xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	—.88	—.17	—.10
Today's close*	118.78	27.94	18.79
Previous close	119.66	28.11	18.89
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	117.66	26.54	18.81

*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

Wheat

	Open today	Close Thursday	Close year ago
May	90⅞	90⅝	1.07⅞
July	89	88⅞	1.07
September	89½	89½	1.06¾

Corn

May	67½	67⅜	59⅜
July	68	67¾	60⅝
September	68⅛	67⅞	61⅞

Oats

May	37⅞	37⅜	41¾
July (old)	....	34⅝	37⅝
July (new)	35	34½	
Sept. (old)	....	33⅜	34¼
Sept. (new)	....	33⅜	....

Rye

May	48½	48⅝	67½
July (old)	....	49½	68⅞
July (new)	56¾	56⅞	
Sept. (old)	....	49¾	70¼
Sept. (new)	....	57⅞

War Relief Group Banned in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—In further scrutiny of war relief fund-raising groups here, Welfare Commissioner William Hodson today had revoked the public solicitation license of the United States Friends of Greece, with offices at 565 Fifth Avenue. The order to arrest any of its representatives found collecting funds went to police upon evidence that the group has violated its license pledge to pay no commissions, fees or wages to campaign employees by hiring one at $150 a week and paying another $100.

At the same time, Mr. Hodson indorsed the activities of the Greek War Relief Association with offices at 730 Fifth Avenue, of which he said the Department "thoroughly approves."

"We do not wish to discourage in the slightest degree aid to the gallant Greeks," the Commissioner said, "but we do not want to see the public victimized and aid diverted by wildcat organizations acting in the name of Greeks."

The Department last month denied a solicitation license to the American Fund for British War Aid, Mr. Hodson reported, as not a bona fide relief group.

New-Type Glass Used in Lenses

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12 (AP)—Discovery of a new kind of glass which is giving American military aviation improved aerial photographs was announced today by the Eastman Kodak Company.

The glass is made without silica, a fact as strange as steel made without iron. The result is glass which bends light more than hitherto has been possible.

Applied to a camera lens, this means that without reducing speed, the new "eye" will photograph a wider area and at the same time give a sharper picture over the entire area.

Substituting for silica are three elements, tungsten, tantalum, a metal much used in electrical and acid-resistant instruments; and lanthanum, a rare metallic substance.

The new glass was perfected a year ago, and kept secret, but the news slipped out in the annual stockholders report. Aerial lenses for the Government have been manufactured for the past year. The Eastman Company gives credit for the idea to Dr. G. W. Morey of the United States Geophysical Laboratory.

La Guardia Reflects His Musical Moods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia makes few moves now to which someone does not try to attach political significance, what with the imminence of the 1941 mayoralty campaign on which he still remains undeclared.

But the prize came today in the assertion by the Old Friends of Band Music Society of New York that political, as well as musical, circles were "buzzing with comments" on his program selections for the band concert it is sponsoring at Carnegie Hall on April 18.

The Mayor, who is an old hand at the baton and son of a United States Army bandmaster, will be guest conductor and commentator, initiating a several-State tour by the New York World's Fair Band, with Capt. Eugene La Barre, conductor. He will speak on "The Importance of Band Music in National Defense," and has informed the society he wishes to conduct "Hands Across the Sea" and "Washington Post."

Californian Aritist Paints 8 Hours a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif.—With "The Lake," first painting he had done after a two-year vacation from his brushes, William Wendt, A. N. A., first ranking landscape painter of this artist colony, has just received recognition in the Corcoran Gallery's seventeenth biennial exhibition of contemporary art in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Wendt belongs to the school of painters which takes its impressions directly from nature, and no doubt, it is said, this is responsible for the authentic, sturdy beauty which he imparts to all of his canvases.

His greens, for which he is most famous, are, in the words of one critic, "dominating greens, inimitably applied." His bold technique in applying them won him early fame and a membership in the American National Academy at New York. Another of his recent paintings is hanging in a current Academy show.

New Matson Freighter Takes to the Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Hawaiian Packer, second of the Matson Navigation Company's cargo ships under construction at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Dry Dock Company, at Newport News, Va., was launched April 2 with Miss Dagmar Cook, of Honolulu, as maid of honor and Mrs. Frazier Bailey, of San Francisco, Calif., as matron of honor.

Mrs. Alexander C. Budge, wife of the President of the Castle & Cook firm, Honolulu, agents for the Matson Line, was a sponsor.

Delegate Samuel King, of Hawaii, was present for the launching of the 12,000-ton ship.

Mrs. Bailey is the wife of Frazier Bailey, Executive President of the Matson Line, who accompanied his wife to Newport News for the ceremonies. They are former residents of Newport News. George Nichols, Manager of Construction and Repair for the firm, also was present.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

Hotel COMMANDER
16 Garden Street, off Harvard Square, Cambridge
. . . comfortable, convenient. 3, 2 and 1-room dinette-kitchen apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Roof Sun Deck. Full hotel service if desired. Main dining room. Drum Grill. KIRkland 4800.
A Modern, Fireproof Hotel of Colonial Charm Across from Christian Science Church

BROOKLINE, MASS., 123 Walnut St.—Attractive apartment, 3 rooms, bath, oil heat; $25. Longwood 8607.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—9-room apartment, 2 baths, oil heat; garage, 2 porches; $75. Tel. Kir. 9437. 77 Grozier Road.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Just finished, 4-5-room apartments, complete in all modern details, with privacy of individual home; garden (garage if desired); in neighborhood combining seclusion and easy accessibility to Harvard Sq.; $75 and $80 (heat and janitor service). Phone: Eliot 8581.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35 to $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BY PRIVATE family, antique furniture, Oriental rugs. Write F. M. G., 1397 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Apt. 8-B, 156 W. 86th St.—Six beautifully furnished outside rooms, 3 baths, 3 exposures; very reasonable.

ARTISTS

YOUR portrait painted from photograph; reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed; coats-of-arms authentic. Box 100, 401 Title Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
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Tel. Beacon 3586

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE—4 acres with completely furnished camp and guest cottage, near Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, on Lake Winnepesaukee. Box E-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLEANING AND DYEING

SPRING CLEANING?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

COUNTRY BOARD

WARREN, MASS.—The Cutler Farm, a beautiful vacation place, all modern conveniences; large, airy, comfortable rooms; screened porch, spacious lawns, lake nearby; fresh farm produce; home cooking; $14 weekly.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MOTHER and daughter (school age) to do general housework in exchange for home. Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS and direct-to-consumer agents wanted, every community; sell PAPAYA concentrate; NEW TASTE TINGLE, year round, good profits. 3 V COMPANY, 192 Front St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

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BOSTON
Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
By Day, Week or Month
1 to 4 rooms, completely furnished and equipped, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
For Rates and Reservations
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
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KENmore 0482

BOATS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—38' Matthews Cruiser; excellent condition, new engine, completely equipped; inspection invited at Barnstable, Mass. Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOOD PRODUCTS

EAST HADDAM CHUTNEY—It's home-made! A sweet, mild, tempting flavor for the whole family. Mail orders filled promptly. Emma Reilly, EAST HADDAM, CONN.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Six acres of high land overlooking Massachusetts Bay; cool, quiet; three minutes from foremost Cape Cod Theatre. Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (taken in trade) perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $325 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Beautifully illustrated catalogue Free on request.

ROOMS TO LET

SARASOTA, FLA.—Comfortable rooms in PALM HOTEL or PALM PATIO; downtown area; reasonable rates. Mrs. Geneva Wrahse

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman, 20, Christian Scientist, with two years' college, would like governess work or camp work with young girls; qualified to teach Red Cross swimming. Address: ELAINE ROBERTSON, 1216 West 6th, Emporia, Kansas.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST—Auditions being held by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Springfield, Mass.; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply by letter to Box X-100, Room 38, 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

DEERFIELD INN, Old Deerfield, Mass.—A delightful place to spend a day, week or month. For information write Mrs. Ethel Browning Cosman for folder.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
INCOME BEARING PROPERTY
North Carolina; excellent opportunity in thriving home city with delightful climate; corner lot, two street fronts, beautifully landscaped; group of buildings including (1) three (1) four and (1) five-room apartments completely electrified, automatic oil heat, thermostat control; never vacant; also eleven guest rooms, all comfortably furnished and decorated; modern, desirable location; many regular guests monthly; property clear, owners retiring; would consider taking first mortgage; golden opportunity for home plus good income. Box 6-M, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Four desirable lots on salt water; cool and pleasant; five minutes from Buzzards Bay Village. Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 0660

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

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7-ROOM HOUSE on lake; 14 acres woodland; hot water heat, oil burner; 2-car garage; artesian well; 50 miles from New York; $60 per month; summer accommodation for three in cottage nearby. HELEN PAUL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FOR SALE OR RENT

COLONIAL House in Westchester County, N. Y.; 7 rooms, 3 baths, fireplace; attractively located; landscaped to afford seclusion; 16 miles from New York City. Owner, M. A. Gunther, Twin Locust, R. F. D. #2, Kingston, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WHITE MAN, married or unmarried, cook for 15 to 20 people at boys' boarding school; occasional general work; $50.00 and keep, $80.00 if wife works. E. C. WILLCOX, Leesburg, Va.

WHITE MAN, married or unmarried, to do farm work, clean stable and care for riding horses; good rider; $50.00 and keep; $80.00 if wife works. E. C. WILLCOX, Leesburg, Va.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports. $100 guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB
Middlefield, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman, full or part time; excellent cook, laundress, cleaner; fine references. Telephone WOOD, LEhigh 4-2833, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER (no objection to daughter school age) in exchange for home with salary. Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PLEASANT room, board and small salary offered middle-aged lady taking care, day time, semi-invalid lady and small suburban apartment; Sundays free; please write details and salary expected. Room 708, 43 West 32nd St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED photo finisher; also will consider one who desires to learn. Write P. O. Box 5, Jamaica Plain, Mass., giving experience, etc.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y.; Hollis 5-9484.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda; room, board; loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

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SUMMER Home in Wilton, N. H., Cape Cod farmhouse under the mountain; remote with a sense of neighborliness, affording quiet freedom, life in the real country. Box 125, Harvard, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

CANTERBURY, New Hampshire—Large colonial, for summer; lake; modern conveniences; 11 miles from Concord; $300. Reply to B. E. Berry, 8446 160th St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for State Highway and Bridge Construction in SUTTON (F. A. No. 256-D(2) 1940), will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST), Tuesday, May 6, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, charge returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $12,000. Minimum wage rates $1.00, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, April 12, 1941.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Certificate #8219 representing 20 shares National Union Fire Insurance Co. standing in name of Mrs. Marion C. O'Hearn, dated January 31, 1941. Communicate with Townsend, Anthony & Tyson, 30 State St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 784 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES TWO GOOD SIZE OFFICES, 1st floor. Ideal for practitioners. Switchboard service. HOTEL HEMENWAY, Boston, KEN 4330.

PAYING GUESTS

HAVENHOLM-by-the-BROOK invites you who desire rest and study to this congenial home. Marbledale, Conn.

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PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600, 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel Wat. 0766

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway — Attractive single room, $11 or $12 weekly including meals. Write or call Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable, homelike, large room near business district; breakfasts. 93 Mt. Vernon Street.

BOSTON—Front room with or without meals; ladies' private apartment; near Museum, overlooking Fenway. Kenmore 8551.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 4—Room in attractive apt., use of kitchen; elevator. Tel. between 6 and 8 p. m. Ken. 9136.

N. Y. C.—Delightful room, overlooking park; or sublet whole three-room apartment for summer; seen by appointment. CI. 7-1896.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A-1 COOK, American, wide experience, good manager, excellent references; go anywhere; $75 up. Box F-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IS THERE a motherless home needing efficient, economical home keeper, with talent for creating happiness? Desire companionship for son of twelve; prefer country near good schools; just compensation expected; references exchanged. MRS. A. A. ALLEN, 21 Dale Place, Stamford, Conn.

REFINED American, good manager, homemaker, excellent cook, desires position where loyalty and service are appreciated; motherless home preferred. Box X-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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DESIRES pupils in Melrose for piano instruction in your home, Saturday mornings. Box F-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 monthly.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1003

Local Classified (Continued)

REAL ESTATE

GREAT SOUTH BAY
Bellport, L. I., N. Y.
ATTRACTIVE HOME
5½ ACRES—20 ROOMS
Adequately and beautifully furnished
SUITABLE all-year residence for FAMILY
CLUB HOUSE
REST HOME
All modern conveniences, hot water heat, 3 water systems, formal and informal gardens.
500 FT. WATERFONT
Phone: Conklin & Bentley
20 Exchange Place
Tel. Digby 4-5244, New York City or Write
Box J-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. NEW YORK, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE single home for sale, 1 block from Christian Science church in Roxbury, Mass.; corner lot with protecting side lot. Box F-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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10 ROOMS, 5 BATHS, 2-CAR GARAGE—Located desirable Payson Park section, near everything. 13,272 sq. ft. land, with bearing orchard, beautifully landscaped and shrubbed. Ultra complete modernness in an attractive, sturdy setting makes this unusual home a charming and wholly efficient "design for living." Owner says "this property must be sold," and quotes $15,000, but also says "Get an offer and sell it." Desirably financed. Overall upkeep low. For inspection, call CLIFFORD V. MILLER, INC., LON. 5700 or LON 7555 any time.

A BENEFICENT OPPORTUNITY
A benefactor interested in the upbuilding of youth, particularly the under-privileged, in the environments of a formerly exclusive summer camp on the shore of a mountain lake, under the tutelage of a charitable, religious or benevolent organization, can establish and perpetuate a self-sustaining benefaction, to 500 or more children annually. Inquiries confidential. Charles E. Fitz, 50 State St., Boston, Mass.

HINGHAM, MASS.
Bradley Woods—6 rooms, bath and lavatory; all modern, Colonial single, 3 bedrooms, fireplace, oil burner, kitchen cabinets, full cellar; 10 min. from Fore River Bridge on Route 3A; see today; FHA approved; $42.27 month, after down payment. Call Hingham 1526 or Hingham 1552.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1304

IN DEDHAM, MASS.—Cement and stucco studio house, four rooms and bath; efficient oil heat; garage; landscaped. Call MARSH & RICE, Realtors, Dedham 2300.

WESTWOOD, MASS., 50 Pond St.—Delightful 5-room house, $5800; some furniture also available; owner on premises.

THUMB INDEXING

MAY I have the privilege of Thumb Indexing your textbooks? Our work personally supervised. Noble R. Steves, Mgr., RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Dist., Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

Butler R.E. & I. Co
INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store with Complete 5c and 10c lines
W. T. GRANT Co.
1910 Second Avenue North

ADAMSON
Ford
BIRMINGHAM
1922 Avenue B 3-9121

MOBILE

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
•SILVERSMITHS
•SINCE 1879

NICK KLIP
Electrical
Contracting Company
Everything Electrical
6 S. Jackson St. Dex. 18

TALOCO BRAND
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
GUM ROSIN (in bags)
GUM SPIRITS of TURPENTINE
(in cans)
Taylor, Lowenstein & Co.
MOBILE, ALA.

The Hollywood Shop
Exclusive styles at popular prices
DRESSES, PLAY CLOTHES, FORMALS
220½ Dauphin Street Mobile, Ala.

GAS APPLIANCE CO.
19 North Conception Street
Belmont 3068
Gas Appliances
Natural and Butane
Butane Gas Systems
Electrical Appliances, Refrigerators and Radios

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 4409. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

ROSENBERG-DANIELS
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Florida

CORAL GABLES

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us.
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Phone 4-2820
Anna L. Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of linens, curtains, drapery materials, fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

Repair All Makes WASHING MACHINES
IRONERS—MANGLES
Servicing Oil Heaters
Daytona Electric Welding Co.
115 So. Segrave Ave. Ph. 116

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVE.
Air Conditioned

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse.
A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Bloom Bldg. Phone 165

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
COSMETIC DEPARTMENT
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
Air Conditioned
207-209 W. FORSYTH ST.
TELS. 5-7672—5-7673

JEWELRY
QUALITY GEMS
WATCH REPAIRS
Sterling Silver GIFTS
F. L. FLECK & CO.
5 W. Forsyth Street

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

THE BLUE BONNET SHOP
Hat Hits for 1941
MRS. NEIL ALFORD
Cards for Every Occasion
225 HOGAN STREET TEL. 5-4470

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
Established 28 Years
Home of Popular Priced Hats
Mrs. Edith Newman, 219 Main St.

BOND-HOWELL
LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32446 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
NATIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
Established 1928
"Only the finest work—Only the best materials"
Tel. 2-7925 983 S. W. Sixth St.

The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed
MIAMI SHORES BEAUTY SALON
9612 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-4919

MIAMI BEACH

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
STANDARD OIL PRODUCTS
TIRES—BATTERIES
MECHANICAL WORK
BODY—FENDER REPAIR
YOU-DRIVE-IT CARS
Mike Dallett
GARAGE AND SERVICE
340 23RD STREET TEL. 5-6721
WRECKER SERVICE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH
(Continued)

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

ORLANDO
Steam Laundry
Central Florida's Only Certified Dry Cleaners
PHONE 3176
WINTER PARK 100
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

LAWTON'S
"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"
132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Gifts
Artists in Floral Arrangements Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

DIAMONDS
Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
273 Central Ave., Opp. Montgomery Ward
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

SAVE AT in St. Petersburg, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Ave. North
Phone 5711

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Theatre Court
Phone 5979
Mrs. O. D. Gilliland, Owner and Mgr.

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832 9 to 5 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave. Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

bette's
beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruit in Gift Boxes
Featuring Temple and King Oranges very finest quality. Every box Certified by Florida State Fruit Inspectors
2702 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too are most popular
KERMANS
52nd Season ● West Palm Beach
Palm Beach ● Corner Royal and Sunset Avenue

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BEGOR'S
Fancy Groceries—Western Meat
Fruits and Vegetables
Phone 6013 46th and Broadway
West Palm Beach, Florida

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

Mary Froehlich's
BEAUTY SALON
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving
and all other lines of beauty culture
210 Datura Street — Phone 8242
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

Central Grocery
A PLEEZING Food Store
Meats—Poultry—Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
102 W. Central — Phone 23-331

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO — Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 — *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 — 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND *Electric* ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. — 220 Peachtree St.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street — Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS — ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. — RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 — 658 Arch Street

Call us for
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second St. — Phone 6367

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
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VICTORIA

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Tit-Bits

". . . and don't keep saying we shall win in the long run."

Isms and Wasms

The teacher had lectured on the various facets of communism, fascism and naziism. Then turning to the bright pupil, he said: "Johnny, what would you do with all these isms?"

"I'd make them all wasms!" came the prompt reply.—Whitewright (Texas) Sun.

One Case

"Do you believe that clothes make the man?"

"Well, a good suit has made many a lawyer."

Reached the Total

The young man decided to write a novel, his first venture, and he made inquiries concerning the requirements from an experienced author.

"How long does a novel have to be?" asked the youth.

"Oh, perhaps 60,000 words," answered the author.

"Ah," beamed the embryo scrivener, "then mine's finished!"

And That Was All

The tenant was making a strenuous protest to her landlord.

"It's that family in the apartment above me," she stormed. "They are always disturbing me. Why this morning about 1:30 they were jumping up and down on the floor as hard as they could. I don't have to put up with it."

The landlord appeared sympathetic.

"I presume the disturbance woke you up?" he inquired.

"Oh, no. I hadn't gone to bed. I was just rehearsing a number that I'm singing for the Women's Club tomorrow."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hobby Aids Defense

Peru, Neb.

Mr. M. sells insurance. That is his business; but at night he hurries home to pursue an interesting hobby. His enthusiasm for precision machine work led to the equipment of a workshop in his basement. This has been solely for his own use, but now he has turned teacher and has become one of the many who are aiding in the national defense work.

When Mr. M. learned that there were two hundred boys on the waiting list for the state trade school training course, he offered to train without pay three at a time in his shop. After seeing his equipment and work the state trade school director approved. He expects to teach the boys enough in three months to qualify them for entrance in local aircraft or machine-tool factory. When they "graduate" three others will eagerly step in to take their places.

Daily Quotation

IF THE world is ever made safe for democracy, then democracy must be worthy of a safe world.—ROY L. SMITH.

Daily Anecdote

The King and Mark Twain

Mark Twain commented once at a public dinner that he had written a friendly letter to Queen Victoria protesting against a tax being levied against him. "I don't know you," he wrote, "but I've met your son. He was at the head of a procession in the Strand, and I was on a bus."

Years afterward he met the King, and they had a long talk. At parting the King said, "I am glad to have met you again."

The word "again" troubled Twain, who asked whether the King had not mistaken him for someone else. The reply, "Why, don't you remember meeting me in the Strand when I was at the head of a procession and you were on a 'bus'?" revealed the strength of royal memories.

Current Events Test

Answers

1. The President has asked Congress for authority to commandeer any foreign-owned vessel lying idle in American waters.

2. Prime Minister Winston Churchill made this statement to the House of Commons in his latest report on the war.

3. Greenland: the United States has signed an agreement with the Danish Minister in Washington by which American military and air bases can be established on Denmark's strategic island.

4. The Netherlands: Nazi officials banned the movement because the boys belonged to the International Boy Scouts, which, according to the Nazis, constitutes an instrument of British cultural and political propaganda.

5. This 35,000-ton battleship, launched April 9, is the first to be commissioned by the Navy in 18 years. The $70,000,000 ship is also the first of the 17 dreadnaughts ordered in the Nation's shipbuilding program.

6. The famous State Opera House on Unter den Linden—one of Hitler's favorite theaters.

7. The probable loss of three key generals and 2,000 troops believed captured by German-Italian columns speeding across eastern Libya.

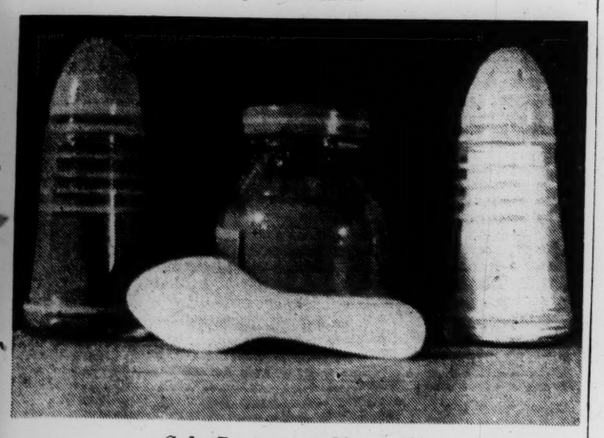
8. Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy has ordered the Hungarian Army to enter Yugoslav territory taken from Hungary in 1918. The move, Admiral Horthy claims, was taken to protect the former Hungarian territory against anarchy.

9. Ten submarine-chasing Coast Guard cutters are being transferred to the British Navy.

10. The evacuation of a considerable portion of the 750,000 population of Istanbul to the interior of Asiatic Turkey. Istanbul is on the European side of the Bosporus, about 100 miles from Bulgaria and 150 miles from eastern Greece, both under German occupation.

Photographic Quiz

By "Puzzlesmith"



Salt, Pepper, or Mustard?

At a dinner recently, two of the three persons present used the mustard, two took pepper, and two used the salt. Now, it so happened that the one who used no salt also used no pepper, and the one who took no pepper used no mustard. Which of these three seasonings did each person use respectively?

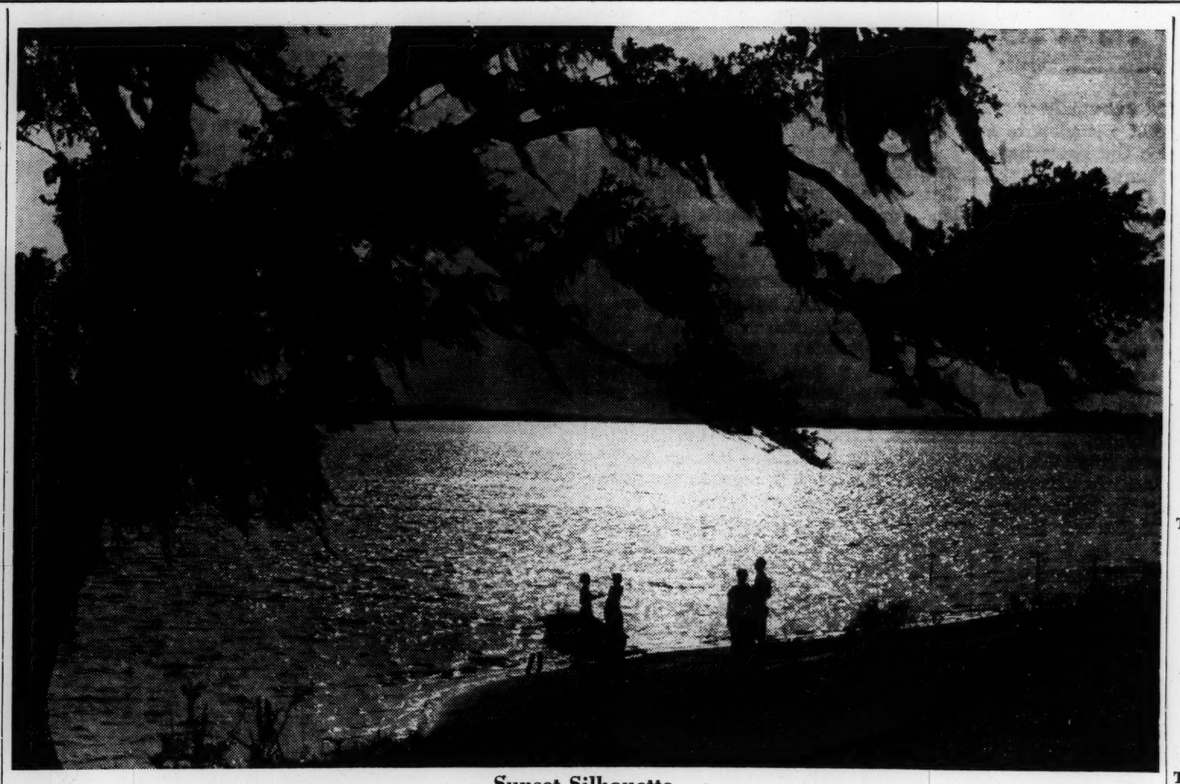
More Quizzes

1. Little Sir Echo shouts in the direction of a cliff. Back comes his voice so that he hears it 4 seconds later. Now, if sound travels at the rate of 1,100 feet per second, how far away is the cliff?

2. A merchant sells two radios for $99.00 each. If he gained 10 per cent on one and lost 10 per cent on the other, how much did he gain or lose—or does he break even on the entire transaction?

3. A young woman was accustomed to taking a daily walk around the edge of a circular reservoir, always starting at the same point. She found that if she walked clockwise, it always took her exactly 1 hour and 20 minutes. However, when she walked at the same rate of speed counterclockwise, she found that it took her only 80 minutes. Can you explain this?

(Answers appear elsewhere on this page)



Sunset Silhouette

This unusual setting was taken on the historic Biloxi peninsula, Mississippi, by Anthony V. Ragusin, Biloxi.

A Verse for Today . . .

He shall deliver thee in six troubles: yea, in seven there shall no evil touch thee. In famine he shall redeem thee from death: and in war from the power of the sword.—JOB 5:19, 20.

Photographic Quiz Answer

Two of the diners took all three seasonings, while the third took none at all.

More Quizzes

1. 2,200 feet.

2. He lost $2.00 on the entire transaction. He paid $110.00 for one radio, and, therefore, lost $11.00 on selling it; he paid $90.00 for the other radio, and gained $9.00 on the sale of it.

3. There is nothing to explain. One hour and 20 minutes equals 80 minutes.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How does President Roosevelt propose to solve the growing shortage of shipping facilities?

2. Who made the statement, "We who are armed with the sword of retributive justice shall be on his (Hitler's) tracks"?

3. What new territory has been embraced within the United States defense system?

4. In what country has the Boy Scout movement just been officially abolished?

5. Why was the launching of the battleship North Carolina of unusual interest in navy circles?

6. What famous building was razed by the British RAF in a recent raid on Berlin?

7. How has British military strategy in North Africa been seriously hampered?

8. What action has been taken by Hungary in the current Balkan crisis?

9. What is the latest type of navy craft to be transferred by the United States to Britain?

10. What evidence is there that Turkey fears a sudden Nazi attack?

(Answers appear elsewhere on this page)

Do You, Too?

Joe Vial

As you try new welts and bluchers
When your old boots' race is run,
Do you too think of the future's
Breaking in which must be done?

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Pity the ambitious young flyer, with no ocean that hasn't been flown across the first time.

Detroit News: What have our bayonet instructors to offer in the way of a defense against the ball of yarn and knitting needles, left in an easy chair?

Monitor Movie Guide

© RKO by Coburn

Jean Arthur
in "The Devil and Miss Jones"

Adam Had Four Sons (Columbia)—Family saga, following the fortunes of a household across a quarter of a century, with Ingrid Bergman in the role of a governess who comes to America to serve the family, is sent home after misfortune descends upon them, and returns later to serve the grown-up family and finally to marry the head of the household. There is also something about the faithless wife of one of the brothers and her affair with another of the family. Warner Baxter, Fay Wray, Susan Hayward, Richard Denning, Johnny Lind, Helen Westley, June Downs, Robert Shaw, Charles Lockhart.—Adults and mature young people.

The Devil and Miss Jones (RKO)—Blithe and entertaining comedy with some side glances at the problems of labor and management. The story is about a millionaire store owner who disguises himself as a salesman and finds out a good many things about his employees. Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings, Charles Coburn, Edmund Gwenn, Spring Byington, S. Z. Sakall.—Adults and young people.

The Lady From Cheyenne (Universal)—Agreeable entertainment set against a Western background and provided with comedy as well as excitement. The story is about a naïve frontier schoolmarm who upsets the calculations of a dishonest politician and brings woman suffrage to Wyoming. Loretta Young, Robert Preston, Edward Arnold, Gladys George, Frank Craven, Jessie Ralph, Samuel S. Hinds.—Adults and young people.

Men of Boys Town (MGM)—A second film using for its background the town for homeless boys established by the Rev Edward J. Flanagan, a Roman Catholic priest. The fictional events deal with a youth whose adoption by people of wealth but lacking in understanding leads to a number of crises. Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, Bobs Watson, Darryl Hickman, Mary Nash, Larry Nunn, Henry O'Neill, Lee J. Cobb.—Adults.

The Penalty (MGM)—Story of a gangster and his son, with the boy made an accomplice to his father's crimes. The youngster is caught while assisting the gangster to escape, is paroled to a farmer, reforms, and later recognizes his father's degradation. But the emphasis of the film seems to be on the degradation rather than the recognition. Edward Arnold, Lionel Barrymore, Marsha Hunt, Robert Sterling, Gene Reynolds, Emma Dunn.—Adults.

Road to Zanzibar (Paramount)—Amusing successor to "The Road to Singapore," with Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, and Director Victor Schertzinger together again. Besides an abundance of gags there is some broad burlesque of epics of African Adventure. The story is about a couple of carnival pitchmen who embark on a jungle journey to rescue two stranded American girls. In the assisting cast are Una Merkel, Joan Marsh, and Eric Blore.—Adults and young people.

Scattergood Baines (RKO)—Clarence Budington Kelland's hero, foiling plotters from the city who seek to rob him and the townspeople of Coldriver, and also clearing the town of all mischievous debris. Guy Kibbee plays the hero in amiable fashion. In the supporting cast are John Archer, Francis Trout, Emma Dunn, Lee White, and Fern Emmett. — Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River."

Adults and Young People—"Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Gone With the Wind," "Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe."

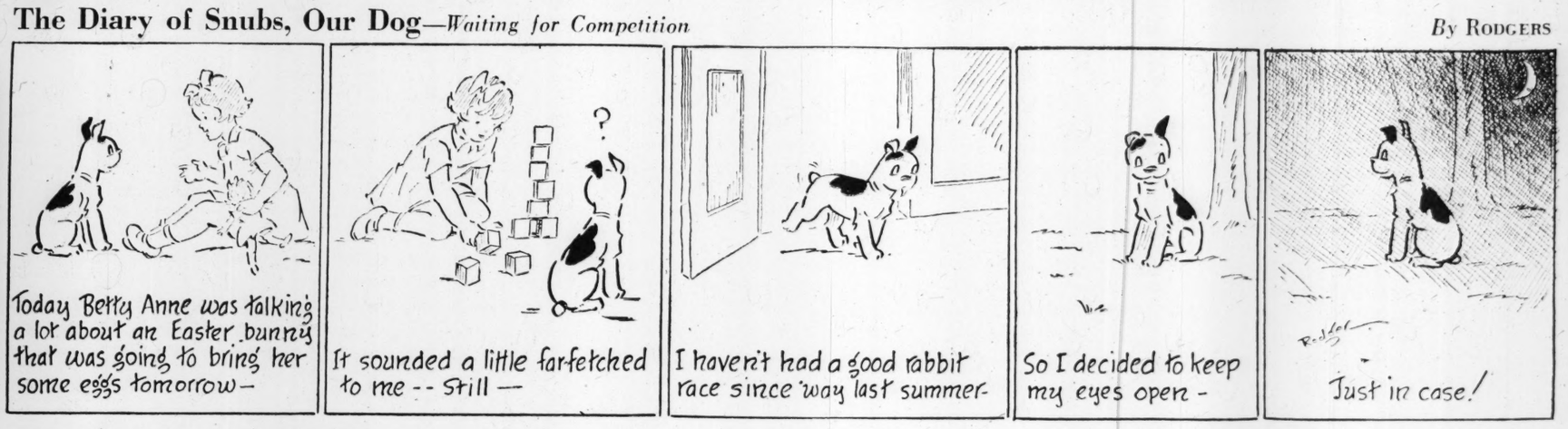
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*A Shadow Falls*

By LE PELLEY

BENJAMIN — THERE'S SOMEONE ELSE ON THIS ISLAND !! AND THE THING THEY'RE AFTER IS THIS CHEST !!!
IS IT TREASURE ?
I DON'T KNOW. OUR BOAT IS GONE, TRUE ENOUGH, BUT NOW WE HAVE THIS CHEST AND THAT EVENS THINGS UP...
WE'RE IN A POSITION TO TRADE !
IS THAT SO ?
THAT'S WHERE YOU'RE WRONG — FOR NOW WE HAVE YOUR BOAT, THE CHEST ... AND YOU TOO !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Waiting for Competition*

By RODGERS


Today Betty Anne was talking a lot about an Easter bunny that was going to bring her some eggs tomorrow—
It sounded a little far-fetched to me -- still —
I haven't had a good rabbit race since way last summer.
So I decided to keep my eyes open -
Just in case!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Bee Finds a Drone*

By THE HAGERS

TODAY I GRAPPLED WITH THE WEEDS
THAT CROWD AND PUSH MY GROWING SEEDS.
I STOPPED TO REST, MY TASK HALF-DONE,
BENEATH THE BALMY APRIL SUN.
JUST THEN I HEARD A HUMMING SOUND
AND SAW A PLANE GLIDE TO THE GROUND.
IT STOPPED BENEATH MY MAPLE TREE.
I SAW IT WAS A GIANT BEE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Second Opportunity

Opportunity's most famous remark, "I knock but once," has been proven false by men and nations. But never perhaps more manifestly than in the case of the United States' chance to play its rightful part in the world. Vice-President Wallace, in his speech to the Foreign Policy Association, reminds us that, although after World War One, America refused to accept responsibility for a "world we had helped to create," it cannot avoid its place in the world—any more than a "boy of eighteen can avoid becoming a man by wearing short pants." In the Lend-Lease Act, Americans laid aside the "short pants" of isolation and accepted a commitment to insure the defeat of Naziism. They took a major step toward playing the role in which history has cast them.

Mr. Wallace makes the prevention of economic war, by either the defeated or the victor nations, the core of his program for a Pax Democratica. One of the clearest causes of this war is the folly of economic nationalism. Hitler's cry, "We must export or die," would have come better from a leader who had emphasized economic rather than military solutions for German problems. Yet the democracies would have removed the best excuse for conquest if they had been willing to let the Germans pay for raw materials with exports.

For years Mr. Wallace and Secretary Hull have been pointing out how refusal to trade—amounting to economic war—makes for "shooting" war. But the lesson is far from learned. Even while Americans are striving for Hemisphere solidarity, the United States Senate is refusing to let a few thousand dollars' worth of Argentine canned beef compete with domestic cattle growers' products. This tendency of small local interests to block action for the larger common welfare must be dealt with before there is any hope of a peace based on federation, with trade as free—and mutually beneficial—as it is now between the States of the American Union.

The Vice-President sees the essential foundation for an alternative to the Nazis' "new order":

> The most perfect order in the world will be obtained whenever citizens in a democracy recognize . . . in all its implications the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man. . . . Individuals who have meditated on the full meaning of these fundamental principles which characterize both religion and democracy will treat their fellow beings in such a way that the entire State can serve as a unit on behalf of the general welfare.

Democracy within nations has been possible because men put this ideal sufficiently into practice to depart from the anarchy of ruthless self-interest. Today the world has shrunk so that some kind of rule must be established over wider areas. Will it be one of economic and military warfare, or can men "treat their fellow beings" in such a way that a co-operative, democratic order is possible?

Even as in the American Union, some approach to free trade will be as much a pillar of federation as free speech. Just here is the great challenge to America in its whole relationship to a new world order. If it follows the free method which has done so much to keep the States united, it will have to drop protectionism along with isolationism.

America cannot go back into "short pants." It cannot escape the responsibilities of maturity. It will play its part either in a new disorder of barter trade with lower living standards and continually threatened war, or in a world order of mutually beneficial free exchange. This second system is now offered for the second time. Opportunity will not stop knocking. But if let in now, there need be no World War Three.

Turkey Waits and Hopes

The Nazi Ambassador to Turkey is reported to have said that the Third Reich is not going to attack Turkey, so the Turkish Government has evacuated numbers of civilians from Istanbul and reportedly from the Dardanelles area. So much for what the Turks think of a Nazi promise. Turkey's position is the extremely uncomfortable one of recognizing danger without knowing what, if anything, can be done to meet it.

The Dardanelles are considered safe from sea attack since they were fortified with League of Nations permission under the Montreux agreement. But the Nazis are following land routes. The parts of Turkey in which a war might be decided are vulnerable sections, containing farm lands and such industrial developments as Turkey has built. The Turks are extremely poor. Their equipment is not a shadow of a match for that which the Nazis have brought into the Balkans. Many of the Turkish guns are of Czech or German manufacture for which ammunition is reported to have been unavailable to Turkey since the start of the war.

The Turks could mobilize perhaps 2,000,000 soldiers. Yet at this late hour it seems doubtful, for all their courage, that they could play a decisive role in the Balkan campaign, unless the Yugoslavs, Greeks and British show much stronger resistance than they have as yet to the Nazi machine.

So the Turks are at a stop-look-and-listen sign. And apparently what they have heard most distinctly is the frightening promise of Franz von Papen. They must be looking hard toward Moscow in these tense hours, and waiting anxiously for better news from across the Aegean. What they hear from their Soviet friends will likely depend on what the world hears from Greece.

Soldiers and Strikers

In many an American home just now there is a question which will not down: "Why should these strikers be allowed to hold up defense work when our Johnny has been drafted? Most of them get as much in a week as he gets in a month. They will be safe at home if he has to go to war. Right now slacking does more damage on the production line than on the parade ground. Why shouldn't the Government at least make them stay on the job?"

Many answers have been given. It is pointed out that industry—workers, employers and investors—is still on a voluntary basis. Strikers declare that employers "struck" earlier until the Government met their terms, are "striking" now against a division of profits, and that unless the Government drafts capital it should not draft labor. Management declares that industrial production should be induced, not coerced; that Government operation of defense plants would be inefficient and a first step toward socialism. Army men point out the rookie gets all his living expenses, good food and good training, often benefiting by a year in camp.

These points help us to a better understanding of the situation. But they do not really answer the question. They do not remove the simple sense of something wrong when strikers are compared with soldiers.

The basic inequality remains. The striker—whether worker or employer—appears to have more pay, and freedom now, less risk ultimately than the soldier.

It may be impracticable to draft plants and workers. But certainly there should be more vigorous measures to show civilians—whose work may be more immediately vital to defense than the soldier's—that unless there is more willingness to make equal sacrifices compulsion will be demanded both for justice and safety. Indeed a law requiring producers to keep going while settling their disputes would have public support today.

Books as a Bond

Certainly the reminder given by Stanly Unwin, the publisher, that, under the Copyright Act, British publishers are compelled on demand to supply to Trinity College, Dublin, a free copy of everything they issue will evoke hearty sympathy from all those who realize the extreme difficulties under which the British book trade is now laboring.

It is true that publishers have to give copies of their works to libraries in England, Scotland, and Wales as well as to Trinity College. But these countries are united in the national war effort. Only in the case of Trinity College, as Mr. Unwin points out, are British publishers taxed for the benefit of a neutral country. Nor is the answer that Irish publishers have, if required, to provide copies of their books to libraries like the British Museum and the Bodleian, a complete reply. For one thing, Irish books are by no means as numerous as English books, and, for another, this reciprocal rule benefits only the great libraries. It does not affect the publishers.

Nevertheless, while fully appreciating the problems now facing the British book trade, many people hope that the privileges of Trinity College will continue under the Copyright Act. That great Protestant center of learning has produced many men in the past, who, like Edmund Burke, have a full claim upon British—and American—gratitude; and it is not desirable that its links with the sister island should in any way be loosened.

War North of 49°

It isn't the Equator which is the world's most important imaginary line these days. It is the forty-ninth parallel. For between Canada and the United States a new relationship is evolving. It is destined to change the economic balance between the two nations not only now, but after the war.

The essential reason is the magnitude of Canada's war effort. It has grown at a pace which Canadians themselves would have thought impossible a year ago. Industrial production, agriculture, and the Dominion's foreign trade have been so deeply affected that it is impossible for them to continue on the old basis.

For one thing, Canada's own "lend-lease" aid to Britain has expanded at a speed little appreciated in the United States. This year Canada will "lend" Britain a sum approximating $1,000,000,000. And it will meanwhile face a grave problem of trade readjustment because there is no more gold flowing to Canada from Britain in payment for Canadian goods. As war and government expenditures continue to take some half of Canada's national income, the Nation is faced with three choices. It can sell its investments in the United States, cut down on nonessential purchases from south of the border, or borrow from the United States Treasury. Any choice involves tremendous readjustments.

In the industrial field, Canada must co-ordinate its output with what the United States will supply to Britain. The earlier phases of its war effort included many categories in which the Dominion had no previous production experience. This accounts for much of the sound criticism over insufficient speed in making guns, tanks, and planes. Now many Canadians are urging the reorientation of Canada's industry to specialize on the things it can best manufacture, leaving many of the more complicated weapons to be made in the United States.

On the agricultural side, Canada is deeply affected by the prospect of the United States "lending" its produce to Britain. For the United Kingdom has been Canada's largest agricultural market. Wheat alone illustrates the problem—with Canadian elevators bulging and the Dominion embarking on an acreage restriction program.

Reconsideration of these basic situations is the immediate concern of Canadian and United States officials. But the problem needs to be seen as more far-reaching than a rationalization of the North American continent's war effort. The changes in the Canadian economy, in its industrial machine, and its foreign trade position will be felt long after the next peace. The solutions lie in keeping the forty-ninth parallel economically, as well as militarily, an imaginary line.

Doing His Duty?

America Sings—But Faintly

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A meeting called to consider local civic problems of an American town, was attended by about 300 citizens. Each of the two guest speakers turned, near the end of his period, to dwell for a few minutes on the national situation and, without heated oratory, sounded the call for active, patriotic service to every man and woman there. Immediately after the last speaker's earnest appeal, the presiding officer said, "Let us join in singing the first and the last stanza of America."

Then followed the most halting, unsure singing I have heard in many a day. And this was a group of educated people; among them were lawyers, bankers, college professors, business men and women. I wished someone would jump on a chair and shout "Sing!"

Everyone in that audience would have declared, some quite vehemently, that they love their native land. But I felt like the little boy who said to his playmate, "You don't love me," and she protested that she did. After a bit of argument he said, "But I want you to love me so that everybody knows it."

Why do we close with "the first and last stanza" of our national hymns? Only a small proportion of those 300 Americans could have told off-hand how many stanzas to America, or to our National Anthem. Fewer still could have given the first line of each stanza. This is as true of your community as it is of mine.

Every German, from the banker to the trench digger can sing The Watch on The Rhine, and you can't stop him at the end of the first stanza. I shall never forget a scene in the home of a classmate of mine. The girl was at the piano and let her hands wander into the German Kriegslied. Suddenly in came an old German servant, laundry suds still on her arms, stood by the piano and sang, "so that everybody knew it," the entire six stanzas, with chorus. Then, wiping her tears with her apron, she went back to the day's work.

How many of us can sing to the end God Bless America, or America the Beautiful?

This story has been told before, but I think it bears repeating: An ocean liner was approaching New York, in peace times. On the last evening a group of Frenchmen around the piano sang the Marseillaise. Then German passengers made the rafters ring with Die Wacht; English voices followed with their national anthem. One lone Welshman sang every stanza of Men of Harlech. A goodly number of Americans rallied to sing our anthem, and there, within sight of their homeland, they broke down in the second stanza! Not because it is a rather difficult tune, but because they did not know the words.

In a Canadian church last summer the attentive congregation sat by families—father, mother, children, in the same pew. After the singing of the Doxology, without any announcement, every man, woman, and child in the audience stood at attention and sang "God Save the King," with deep emotion, every stanza of it. A woman visitor said to me, "That does something nothing else can do."

That anthem is sung with the same spirit in hundreds of churches and other public places all over the British Empire every day. Is there any connection between that and the undauntable spirit of that heroic people?

It is impossible to gauge the result if we sang like that in churches from the Atlantic to the Pacific every Sunday.

After what we called the World War, a young friend of mine, who had seen desperate service in France, came home. An occasion arose in which he needed an American flag. This family was in comfortable circumstances, college bred, yet there was not one flag, big or little—the flag for which he had given so much—to be found in that home. With set lips he went out and bought one. When his mother saw it on the wall she made some comment. His reply was:

"Don't you think it's about time?"

Don't *you* think it's about time?

Williamsburg, Va. KATHARINE HENRY

North . . South . . East . . West

Account Stated

By Frank L. Perrin

In the often tangled effort to adjust or compromise differences between debtor and creditor, it is an agreed rule of commercial law that once there has been what is termed a "meeting of minds" in respect to previously disputed balances, the burden of proof is upon the party in arrears to show that the obligation is not just. The justness and reasonableness of this rule of practice and procedure can hardly be questioned. One who seeks to impose the rule in his own effort to compel or induce an adjustment has only to show affirmatively that his cause is based upon what the lawyers call an account stated.

Those of us who, a few nights ago, listened to or later read the address delivered by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace at a dinner in New York tendered him by the Foreign Policy Association, may have discovered how definitely his premise and argument followed the logic and reasonableness of law prescribing the rule stated. Mr. Wallace established, first of all, the moral and actual existence of a determined and inescapable debt owing by the people, the beneficiaries of existing democracies, to the governments of which they themselves are constituent parts. The obligation imposed is none the less binding because it is one owed to ourselves.

* * *

In this graphic and comprehensive exhibit which might be marked as an account stated for the record, there is arrayed on the debit side, and itemized under a general heading "The Bill of Rights," the benefits which have been vouchsafed and safeguarded, and which have been enjoyed by the people of the United States in perpetuity. We are all quite familiar with these rights. We cherish the pledged freedom of religion, freedom of speech and press, the right to bear arms, the sanctity of the home, protection against illegal search and seizure, trial by a jury of our peers, the right to own property, and, all and several, the immunities thoughtfully safeguarded.

Against this imposing and convincing array, Mr. Wallace places on the credit side of the ledger what he calls a "Bill of Duties." The balance, as he strikes it in exhibiting this account stated, is overwhelmingly on the debit side. In other words, the American people owe a debt to themselves which, in the emergencies of world wars, must be liquidated in the coin of the realm. And that is the realm of democratic government and democratic institutions.

Thus far, since the threat against the established order became acute and measurably alarming, the people to whom Mr. Wallace addressed his words have only begun to think in terms of possible foreclosure of their rights and the ultimate destruction of their privileges. We have, rather, rested upon the supposition that the immunities vouchsafed by the Founders was a paid-up policy insuring us against our own lapses and follies, as well as against encroachments by designing or envious highjackers and despoilers. We have, it is now all too apparent, slept upon our rights.

* * *

And it is not alone the possibility of aggressive invasion which is realized as the greatest danger. None of the remaining strongholds of democracy consider even the possibility of ultimate defeat by armed force. The threat to the established order which many insist is most to be apprehended even at this hour of crisis is the lack of realization, within the democracies, of the necessity, after this war, of making impossible the recurrence of wars engendered and fomented by human acquisitiveness and human hatreds.

The hope of peace-loving peoples a generation ago that the world might be made safe for democracy was not an idle dream. We all hoped that it might be realized. Looking backward we discover, we believe, why the war to end wars did not end them. Even in the United States, as in England and France, there is not complete agreement as to the cause of the failure. But it cannot be gainsaid that an enforced peace which does not safeguard human rights, which fails to provide for a full and unrestricted expression of human initiative, which does not in essentially a full measure insure the unrestricted flow of essential commodities and which does not bestow upon the individual the inalienable right to take part in choosing those to whom he willingly accords the power to enact and administer the laws under which he is governed, cannot endure as a lasting or permanent peace.

It is against the future imposition of such a peace that the enlightened peoples of the democracies must commit themselves now and henceforth.

The Wide Horizon

Morale in London

By the Right Hon. J. C. Wedgwood, M. P.

LONDON

Last war, when Jerry dropped a few bombs on the East End, men bolted blindly, women hid their faces, and children ran screaming. All cursed Government for not protecting them and the rich for escaping, and smashed the shops of German Jews. They felt that was expected of them, of all civilians. Danger and courage were then the exclusive perquisite of the armed forces.

This war, when the sky cracks and death hurtles down, all may be just as afraid, but they don't show it and try to joke about it. It is "bad form" to show fear. Public opinion is much stronger than any law.

If that miserable siren starts moaning when you are out shopping in the morning, everybody in the open is gripped in some degree by fear, although they know there may be no Jerry within fifty miles and the odds against their being hit are demonstrably millions to one. Many may be inwardly terror-stricken; but see how hard they try not to walk more quickly, not to look nervously up into the sky. Drivers may "step on the gas" a bit, because it doesn't show. The girls in uniform consciously walk on chatting, and other girls "don't like to do different." All do what is expected of them, show nothing; follow, or set, the approved example. That is as well, for fear is horribly infectious.

* * *

Why this change from twenty-five years ago?

This: This is a very united people. They know there is no way out. With all Europe behind him, Herr Hitler's "peace" could only give him time to hit again irresistibly by sea as well as air. To be fighting alone, deserted, in the last ditch, exalts one morally.

We are united also in intense appreciation and admiration, if not love, for the most remarkable Prime Minister, who will promise nothing save "toil and tears, blood and sweat"; who invents only immortal phrases which shape our new lives.

"Grim and gay," says he, and the ruins around us take on a new aspect.

"We will fight on the landing grounds; we will fight in the streets," and straightway a million and a half men spring up, unpaid, to defend their homes.

"Never in the history of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few," and the thought of our boys in the air makes courage easy and fear shameful.

"It just goes rolling along," says he, and we see a dawn of hope, of irresistible reunion, with "the New World, stepping forth to the rescue and liberation of the Old."

Hitler has united us. Churchill has inspired us. But close behind comes a Press and Parliament which have played their part as never before—free, determined, eloquent, but critical of every abuse of power. They have shown that there is something to fight for, as well as against.

* * *

There is yet something else, largely unnoticed, which has steeled our nerves. I come back to the truism with which I started. People will behave as they are expected to. Praise a man for fine qualities and he will seek to deserve that praise.

The British and British courage have been praised as never before in my lifetime, probably as never before in history; not by ourselves, which would be easy and valueless, but by those afar who have had much to criticize in our past. I think of the Dutch welcoming our death-dealing planes over Amsterdam and praying for the safety of our pilots of liberation.

Above all I think of America. Few can have read without deep emotion the press extracts and letters from America about our land and our Londoners. Few here have ever heard of Dallas. Yet far away there in Texas, a leading newspaper has this poem, quoted for us by the Daily Express:

> Do ye ken John Bull, with his clothes so red?
> Do ye ken John Bull, with his up-flung head?
> Do ye ken John Bull, with no sign of dread,
> As he faces his fight in the morning?

And so on for many stanzas.

If that adaptation had come from Calgary or Wagga-Wagga, or even from Aldershot, it would have been "jolly fine," and left a pleasing taste for the day. If it had come from Amsterdam or Athens, it would have been pathetic and inspiring. But from Dallas, in the Lone Star State, one gets a lump in the throat. It is good to have friends and relations who can appreciate it and us. We will see to it that they never have cause to change their vision.

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